INSURANCE
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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

VOL. XXI NO. 190 BOMBAY MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

ORGY OF RIOTING & LOOTING IN HAVANA

Out Of The Gloaming.

Sir T. B. Sapru many times conceived the project of leaving the J. P. C. and returning to India, but in the end it proved abortive. You can't expect anything better from their strange conceptions of co-operation. Political sterility is the lot of Indian co-operators!

* * * *

According to Churchill India is to have eleven dictators, mightier than Mussolini and Hitler rolled into one, and no doubt they will have their Goerings. This large number is no doubt due to the improved and enlarged status of India—with seeds of Dominion Status.

* * * *

Whatever you may think of Moderates, our Indian merchants are realists and at once translate everything in terms of money. Mr. G. D. Birla wrote to Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas that walk-outs in the long run never pay. This convinced Sir P. T. and he is now sticking to his job.

* * * *

Mr. H. N. Brailsford writes that in India, as in Germany, in order to qualify for prison, one need not take the trouble to do anything criminal, and adds that a stout stick with a brass tip is a strong political argument in both countries. We shan't be rude enough to contradict him.

* * * *

But doesn't he know that all India supports the Viceroy and the Ordinances, and loves the stick with the brass tip, as well as the Police? Why can't he read the press notes of the Director of Information? They will convince him.

* * * *

Congressmen, he writes, make no use of force and, therefore, "one cannot expect a Viceroy to shake hands with Pacificism." They refused to shake hands with murder in Ireland, and now they refuse to shake hands with pacificism in India! There is no satisfying these Britishers.

* * * *

Brailsford offers to move that both Thomas and MacDonald were guilty of the same offences for which the Meerut prisoners were tried! But that is not the same thing as doing it for £78 a day for four years. So very difficult to convince these Socialists!

* * * *

Wh Rao Saheb P. D. Kulkarni told Minister Kambli that he was a communalist, he acted as a sort of wet blanket to a Wet Minister, and they all shouted that he should "withdraw." And he withdrew himself for a day! So very constitutional.

* * * *

But the dignity of the Minister was upheld, after all. It does not require much nowadays uphold it. Our Ministers are t very ambitious men; they are tisfied with what they little y get.

* * * *

The Home Member admitted t only 50 boys had been whipin 1932. With the Whipping they ought to beat their prerecords. Spare the rod spoil the child, Solomon said. that won't happen any more. bay will march with the s ("of India")!

* * * *

e Bombay Home Member told Council that Visapur was reto make bricks—for the rstructure of Swaraj, we So thoughtful of him, for have already begun operas at Delhi.

* * * *

KING MAKES HISTORY"
ECTACULAR OPENING OF ORLD'S BIGGEST DOCK"
—"News of the World."

thing doing: The world's est dock was opened at Meefour years ago.

* * * *

A. "London, Aug. 10.
"Miss Fatima, the Indian ess player, who is still in her eens, won the British Ladies' hampionship, securing nineand-a-half points out of a possible ten."—Reuter.

B. "London, Aug. 11.
"21-year-old Miss Fatima has carried off (British) women's title, with ten-and-a-half points out of a possible eleven."—Again Reuter.

How Times fleets.—and also one's memories! Reuter should know better, than to play tricks with ladies ages.

ARTILLERY IN ACTION

Peshawar Column Sally Forth Into Enemy's Country

HAMLETS BURNT OUT

Indian Troops Withdraw After 14 Hours' Outing To Catch All Wanted Men

SIMLA, Aug 13

The latest report from the Frontier states that one sepoy was wounded in an engagement which occurred yesterday, when a column of Peshawar Brigade composed of infantry, cavalry and artillery from Ghalinai set out at 3 a.m. in the hope of catching the enemy who had attacked Halimzai at the foot of the Khapak Pass on the previous evening.

Indian troops reached Katsai at the junction of Toratigga Valley leading up to the Khapak Pass and Yusuf Khel area leading up to the Nahukki Pass at 5-45 a.m. They found a number of Halimzai hamlets burnt out, but the enemy had withdrawn.

Advancing further, however, towards the Khapak Pass contact was made with the enemy who fired on our men from the eastern slopes of the pass. We replied vigorously and the artillery was brought into action.

Afterwards, the enemy ceased firing and appeared to have retired over the pass. At 1 p.m. our troops withdrew and were back in the camp at Ghalinai at 5-30 p.m. after fourteen and half hours' outing.

The enemy made no attempt to follow up and the night passed off quietly. Enemy's casualties are not known.

The camel track is working well. A large convey came through yesterday in excellent condition without molestation. Low lying clouds and some rain impeded air reconnaissance, and no further reports of the enemy are forthcoming from air.—A. P.

BALBO EMBRACED BY MUSSOLINI

Airmen In 24 Open Cars Leave For Rome

ROME, Aug. 12.

As the Armada, with Gen. Balbo's own flying boat leading, appeared on the horizon cheers from a million threats filled the air while bands struck up the Fascist hymn "Giovinezza".

Sgr. Mussolini hastened to the mooring place and as he embraced Gen. Balbo a huge c inside the air port cried "viva Balbo, viva Mussolini".

Signora Balbo, with her three ren, burst into tears as as her husband kissed her. As each crew alighted cheers burst out and each airman was introduced one by one to Sgr. Mussolini by Gen. Balbo.

Popular enthusiasm reached its climax as the airmen in 24 open cars left for Rome with Sgr. Mussolini and Gen. Balbo leading the procession.—Reuter.

JAIPUR WIN OPEN CHALLENGE CUP

Hurlingham Trounced By India's Crack Polo Team

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Aug. 13.

At Rugby, Jaipur won the open Challenge Cup, the principal provincial polo trophy, defeating Hurlingham by 10 goals to 3.

Jaipur played well throughout.

21 KILLED AND 200 INJURED

Mayor Reported To Have Been Murdered

Houses Of Machado And His Supporters Sacked

HAVANA, Aug. 3.

Twenty-one persons have been killed and 200 injured in the disturbances.

The Police and military are taking no action to maintain order.

The private houses of Machado and his supporters were sacked by the mob after the owners had fled, furniture were hurled on streets whilst valuables and clothing were looted.

GOVT. OFFICES SACKED

Government offices and government newspaper "Heraldo de Cuba" were also sacked.

It is rumoured that Izquierdo, the mayor of Havana, has been assassinated.

MIAMI (Florida).—Ferrara, the Cuban Secretary of State, has arrived here by air.—Reuter.

MACHADO FLEES TO BAHAMAS

HAVANA, August 12.

President Machado has fled by aeroplane to Nassau in Bahamas.—Reuter.

(EARLIER).

FIVE POLICEMEN KILLED.

A salute of 21 guns fired from the Cuban fortress signalled the approval of the Cuban army to the appointment of Dr. Cespedes as the provisional president.

The downfall of the Machado regime was celebrated by a wild crowd who sacked the presidential palace killing at least five members of the Secret Police. Soldiers and sailors stationed at the Palace made futile efforts to restrain excesses of the mob, which stripped the Palace grounds of trees and flowers.

UNDER HEAVY GUARD.

Meanwhile President Machado is believed to be on his country estate outside the capital, where he is heavily guarded.

All communication with the interior is cut off and General Staff has ordered the army to patrol the streets in effort to maintain order.

Dr. Cespedes' position has not yet been legalised, as the Congress has first to pass President Machado's petition for leave of absence.—Reuter's Special.

VICTIM OF MENINGITIS

Maharaja Of Sirmur Dies In Vienna

VIENNA, Aug. 13.

The Maharaja of Sirmur died early this morning.

The Maharaja of Sirmur will be cremated at Vienna according to Hindu rituals. The Manaranee who was present at the deathbed will take the ashes to India by the earliest boat, where further ceremonies will take place.

Swelling of the Maharaja's arm, through an accident sustained from an electric battery at home years ago, suddenly worsened and spread to the brain and caused meningitis and death.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

CRAMM RETAINS TITLE.

HAMBURG, Aug. 13.

Von Cramm to-day retained German Singles Tennis Championship title by beating Czechoslovakian Menzel 7-5; 2-6; 4-6; 6/3 and 6/4 in the final.—Reuter.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

BADEMSE, Aug. 13.

Percy Alliss, formerly belonging to the Wannsee Club, now of Beaconsfield, won German Open Golf Championship with aggregate of 284 over 72 holes.—Reuter.

SHOT AT NEW PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.

HAVANA, Aug 13

Martial Law continues, but the country is quiet.

It is estimated that forty persons were killed, 200 injured and 50 residences of members of Government sacked yesterday.

Machado with four companions arrived at Nassau by air this morning.

Interviewed by Reuter, he declared his love for Cuba.

Machado's Secretary of State Doctor Ferrara with his wife also left Cuba by air amid hail of bullets which forced him to abandon his luggage. He arrived at Miami en route to New York.

Cespedes took the oath of Provisional President this morning.

In an interview, he stated that he intended to form a National Government.

LATER.

Some unknown persons fired at Cespedes' residence.—Reuter.

BALBO DECORATED.

ROME, Aug 13

"Many years will pass before any other air force can equal your feat" declared Sgr. Mussolini, when he inspected the Atlantic fliers at Palatine Hill this morning.

He read a Royal Decree creating Balbo, the First Air-Marshal of Italy, promoting all fliers who had not participated in the first Atlantic flight and conferring medels on all who did and placed a newly designed Marshal's hat on Balbo's head, pinned a Golden Eagle on his breast.

The King previously congratulated the fliers from the palace, whence fliers made a triumphal procession at the Palatine Hill.

The fliers in the afternoon received gold medals from the Fascist Party. Governor of Rome.—Reuter.

BLUE SHIRTS ROUTED

March Through O'Connell Street Cut Off By Hostile Crowds

GUARDS BATON-CHARGE

Stop Hand to Hand Fight & Escort Marchers Back to Headquarters for Safety.

(Special Cable.)

DUBLIN, Aug. 13.

With hundreds of police stationed at strategic points, civic guards patrolling the streets, two armoured cars in evidence and troops standing by in case of necessity, the city was very quiet till noon, when six uniformed unarmed Blue Shirts emerged from headquarters and marched along the O'Connell Street.

They were immediately attacked by a large crowd.

The Blue Shirts put up a fierce fight with their fists.

A score of civic guards arrived and baton-charged the crowd. A fierce hand to hand fight ensued for several minutes, and finally the Guards triumphed.

They drew a cordon round the Blue Shirts and escorted the latter back to headquarters.

The Blue Shirts were severely cut about head and body.

"HOODED TERROR" IN DUBLIN

LONDON, Aug 13

Despite the abandonment of the proposed parade of General O'Duffys "Blue Shirts," in memory of Arthur Griffith, Michael Collins and Kevin O'Higgins, three founders of the Free State, which the De Valera Government prohibited, Dublin to-day was virtually under martial law.

Armed guards surrounded Government buildings, armoured car known as "Hooded Terror" with closed turrets and soldiers manning its machine-guns slowly patrolled streets and troops stood by, while hundred armed men of new Auxiliary Police concealed themselves round Leinster Lawn where the cenotaph of three dead leaders is situated.

A strong force of police was stationed in the main streets. Police cordons, thrown across approaches to cenotaph, questioned all who wished to pass. Two hundred guards were posted at Glasnevin Cemetery where there are bombs of three dead leaders and all approaches were closely watched.

The Irish Republican Army contingents are reported to have encamped on outskirts of Dublin ready to enter the city, if it became necessary from their point of view, but the only incident of the day occurred at noon, when six unarmed uniformed Blue Shirts appeared in the street and were attacked by a large crowd and badly knocked about before they were rescued by Civic Guards with drawn batons.

Rain in the afternoon damped the keenness of crowds who melted away and armed guards and police were withdrawn at 4 p.m. —Reuter.

Bombay Demands Andamans' Closure

Close This "Hell Upon Earth" Says Horniman

Cellular Jails Are Appalling Scandal And Not Meant For Politicals

The immediate closure of the cellular jails in the Andamans was demanded at a largely attended public meeting held at the Marwari Vidyalaya on Sunday evening.

Mr. B. G. Horniman who presided over the meeting described the Andaman prisons as "Hell upon Earth" and said that the continuance of that institution would be an apalling scandal.

Mr. M. C. Chagla said that the Andaman question was not a political one but a question of common humanity which transcended all dicerences.

The meeting unanimously passed the following resolution:

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay demands the immediate closure of the Cellular jails in the Andamans, as they are unfit for human habitation and the immediate return to India of all political prisoners incarcerated in Andamans.

The meeting further emphatically condemns the treatment meted out to Political Prisoners in the Indian Jails and demands a drastic alteration in Jail rules so as to bring out radical improvement therein and strongly protests against the continuation of the Visapur Jail, which has been condemned as most insanitary jail in the Presidency and demands its immediate closure.

A DUTY TO PROTEST.

Mr. Horniman in the course of his speech declared that they had met that evening for one of those periodical protests which they were called upon to make against the various actions of Government in this country. He was aware that meetings of that kind sometimes only served to emphasise their helplessness. But whether they were helpless or not and whether their protests were going to make any effect upon the actions of Government or not, they could not help giving expression to the feelings swelling in their hearts when they were confronted with things which imputed to their policy a degree of inhumanity which ought not to be tolerated in any country in the world.

They had a duty to perform towards those Indians who had suffered and also to protest against any departure from what they considered to be the normal rules of humanity in dealing with their fellowmen whether they happened to be convicts in prison or free men in the streets. "Nowadays, perhaps, there was not much difference between a convict in prison and a free man in the 'streets," proceeded Mr. Horniman.

It was necessary to send forth their very strong and emphatic protest against the removal of political prisoners to Andamans and demand that they should be returned to their own country. The Andamans had been described and rightly described, said Mr. Horniman, as a "Hell upon Earth" which ought to be immediately closed.

INSTANCE OF REACTION.

They were accustomed to hear the word reactionary used in political parlance but that word had a real meaning here, continued the speaker. Here was an instance of reaction which it would be almost impossible to imagine occurring in a country governed on behalf of a people who professed to be in the very van of civilization and freedom. They found that the policy of Government of India could not only be described as reactionary in the political sense, but it appeared to be in every respect literally reactionary.

For instance, a few years ago the Press Act which was a legislative measure on the Statute Book of the Government of India was repealed because it was thought that it was a measure which was quite incompatible with the principles upon which this country was supposed to be being guided towards responsible Government. But they found with in a few years the Government of India taking advantage of new political excitements and activities to get the Press Act reintroduced in a very much more malignant form.

As regards the Andamans they found that so long ago as 1920 a Committee was appointed by the Government of India and that Committee strongly recommended the closing of the Andamans as a penal settlement and the abolition in practice of the punishment of transportation. The Government of India accepted that report. But now they found them true to their bureaucratic type going back to the old idea of retributive punishment which was quite out of consonance with the modern idea of penology, the Government now took advantage of the exceptions mentioned in the report to send political prisoners to Andamans.

AN APPALLING SCANDAL.

The speaker did not wish to enter into a full description of the terrible conditions existing in Andamans. But nobody who had read the report of the Committee could do so without gaining the conviction that it was absolute scandal that such an institution had been allowed to exist for so long a time and that it would be an appalling scandal if it was allowed to exist any longer. The system of transporta-

(Continued on page 5)

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with **Box** Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The 'Bombay Chronicle'"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.—The Advertisement Department. The 'Bombay Chronicle'," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted Suitable Match, aged 20 for a respectable educated Gujerati of liberal views, professionally earning Rs. 750 per month. no caste restrictions. Middle class Gujerati girl or widow preferred. Write to Box No. 1060, 'Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a thoroughly experienced man as Winding. Warping, and Sizing Mistree. Must be capable of overhauling and keeping all machinery in order and must be able to make mixings for both light and heavy percentages. Apply to Messrs. Juggilal Kamlapat Cotton Mills, Cawnpore. (7108).

20. OFFICES TO LET.

For Solicitors—Well-lighted and airy Office premises in Meadows Street. Reasonable Rent. Apply Box No. 123, "Bombay Chronicle."

58. EDUCATIONAL.

Enquire Immediately. Special Book-keeping and Accountancy Classes at reduced fees have commenced from August at Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (1069).

Wanted candidates to learn Shorthand by post in 6 weeks. Practical training. Low cost. Easy terms. Booklet free. International Correspondence College, Post Box 412, Calcutta. (1003).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Cheap Loans to Needy Families, Apply to: Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (1030).

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow and Amraoti. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns

NOTICE

No. 77 of 1933.

Chief Customs Office,
Jamnagar, 28th July, 1933

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for general information that Nawanagar State is going to farm out by Public Auction the contract of selling country liquors of local preparation and imported English liquors for one year or a suitable period from 1st September, 1933.

Persons desirous of submitting offers to keep the Ijara are requested to be present at our Office on 21-8-1933 morning.

Conditions of the contract will be explained at the time of the auction.

DWARKADAS L. SARAYA,
Chief Customs Officer,
Nawanagar State.

7062

The Indore Malwa United Mills, Ltd.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Twenty-sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, held on FRIDAY, the 11th day of August 1933, a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 8|- (Eight) per Share has been declared and made payable at the Company's Office at INDORE on and after MONDAY, the 14th day of August 1933 between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on WEEK days and 11-30 and 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Saturdays, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 20th day of July 1933.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LIMITED.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Dated 11th August, 1933.

7112

Public Notices

University Of Bombay

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

TUESDAY, 15th August, 1933.

Candidates for Degrees Nos. 29-770, 867-950A, 995-1212A, 1393-1553 and 1594-1621 are requested to be present in the Convocation Hall at 3-30 p.m., punctually, to robe and have their places assigned to them. Candidates Nos. 1-28, 771-866, 951-994, 1213-1392, 1554-1593, and 1622-1630 and all the Lady Candidates are requested to be in attendance at the University Library Building, First Floor, at 3-15 p.m.

2. Members of the Senate and Honorary Fellows are requested to be present in the University Library, Ground Floor, not later than 4-15 p.m.

3. Visitors are requested to be in their seats in the Convocation Hall not later than 4-20 p.m. Admission Cards must be shown at the main entrance to the Hall.

By order,
S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 11th August, 1933.

7113

Imperial Bank of India

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTEENTH LOCAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India on the Branch Register of Shareholders kept at the Bombay Local Head Office of the Bank will be held at the Bombay Local Head Office, Apollo Street, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of August, 1933, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) for the purpose of electing two persons to be members of the Local Board to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Kt., and Sir Newroji Bapuji Saklatvala, Kt., C.I.E., who go out of office at such Meeting but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

By Order,
J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary & Treasurer,
Bombay.

Bombay, 13th July, 1933.

7058

AUCTION SALES

GANDHI & CO.

Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF 2,600 EMPTY STEEL BARRELS.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from the Controller of Stores G. I. P. Ry. (Bombay) sell by public auction on Wednesday the 16th August 1933 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at General Stores Depot Lower parel G. I. P. Ry.

2600 Empty Steel Barrels 40/43 gallons capacity.

Terms:—15 per cent deposit.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PLOT OF VACANT LAND ON THE GHODBUNDER ROAD, OPPOSITE AERODROME GROUND, VIRLE PARLE.

Messrs: GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Mr. Tulsidas Amanmal Karani, Attorney for Mr. J. P. D'Souza, the Vendor and on account and at the risk of Mr. R. Shivram Krishnan, the defaulting Purchaser, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned valuable immoveable Property (Piece of vacant land) on Sunday the 27th August 1933 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of land situate at Vile Parle containing 2783 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector under Survey No. 106 Pot Hissa No. 12 Gunthas 21 and bounded on or towards the East by land belonging to R. J. Wadia and others on or towards the West by the Ghodbander Road on or towards the North by the land belonging to Dr. S. B. Dharadhar and others and on or towards the South by the land belonging to P. G. Kanji.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Mr. Tulsidas Amanmal Karani, Attorney for the Vendor at his Office at No. 29, Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

THE CARLTON

6-30 & 10 p.m.

A GLITTERING DRAMA OF NEW YORK'S NIGHT LIFE!

"NIGHT WORLD"

With

BORIS KARLOFF
MAE CLARKE
LEW AYRES

DANCING, SINGING GALORE!

NEXT SATURDAY

THE CARLTON WILL MAKE IT'S BOW AS BOMBAY'S MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST RUN PICTURE PALACE

The theatre is being thoroughly renovated for your comfort.

FIRST OF THE GRAND PARADE

"PLEASURE CRUISE"

FOX COMEDY GIANT with
ROLAND YOUNG
GENEVIEVE TOBIN

Watch for further announcements

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
123, Meadows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT KHOJA STREET.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Hormusjee M. Vakeel & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Lakhmidas Kalidas, the Mortgagor, sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 26th day of August, 1933, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property at the premises.

ALL those two several pieces of quit and ground rent land together with the dwelling house, situate at Khoja Street containing by admeasurement 371-6|9th square yards or thereabouts, Registered in the books of the Collector of Old Revenue under old Nos. 278,305,308, 3093, 4921, and 278, 305, 308, 3093, 4921, New Nos. B7595, 7576, 7597, 11162 and A| 7576, 7995, 7597, 11162, Old survey Nos. 1288, 1267, 1268, 1267, 1268, 1287, 1267, 1268, 1288, 1267, 1268, 1287 and New Survey Nos. 2 and 3 and 4|4738 and Cadastral Survey No. 3731 Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates formerly under C Ward No. 7288, 7289 and Street Nos. 142, 144, 146 and 150 and New under "C" Ward No. 7288, Street No. 160-166 and Ward No. 7289, Street Nos. 156-158 and the same premises have been in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

Full printed particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Hormusjee M. Vakeel and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, 60 Forbes Street, Fort, or from the undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS IN PROPERTIES.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY at Medows Street, Fort, next to Examiner Press Building on MONDAY, the 4th September, 1933, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the premises under instructions from the Court Receiver, High Court, Bombay, as the Administrator pendente lite and Receiver of the estate of Putlibai, widow of Ranchhoddas T. Mody deceased, appointed in Testamentary Suit No. 8 of 1932 (P.S. Laud and Others vs. Dwarkadas Kaliandas & Ors.) and in exercise of a Power of Sale reserved under a Mortgage dated 31st January, 1906 from Jamshedji Dorabji Powalla and another to Ranchhoddas Tribhowandas Modi.

All that piece of land of private leasehold tenure situate at Medows Street and stated in the Collector's records to contain by admeasurement an area of about 584 sq. yds. together with a building standing thereon and bearing New No. 4947, New Survey No. 9519 and Cadastral Survey No. 74 of Fort Division and Municipal A Ward No. 1097 and Street No. 119.

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver, 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Income Tax & Sup.. Tax

Statutory Statement of Accounts Prepared Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.

Telephone No. 22997.

B. L. THOSAR
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
495-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALES

DALAL MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Agakhan Building, Dalal Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY (INCLUDING CINEMA THEATRE) AND THE FURNITURE MACHINERY AND OTHER APPARATUS FOR CINEMA SHOWS, SITUATE AT LADY JAMSHEDJI ROAD, MAHIM.

Messrs. DALAL MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Khandwala and Chhotalal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Umer the Mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 12th December, 1931 and the agreement to reduce the rate of interest, dated 16th March, 1933, both made between the Mortgagor and the Mortgagees sell by public auction the under mentioned immoveable property inclusive of the furniture machinery and other apparatus for Cinema shows on TUESDAY, the 22nd August 1933 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Lady Jamshedji Road Mahim without the Fort of Bombay in the registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 4880 square yards (in the City Survey Register Shown 4903 square yards), or thereabouts and premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 11,414, New No. C/3457, Old Survey No. 5/92, New Survey No. D/32 and Cadastral Survey No. 851 of Mahim Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 5018(1); 5018(2); 5018(3); 5018(4); 5019(1); 5019(2); 5019(3); 5019(6); 5019(8); 5019(9); 5019(10); 5021(3A); 5021-(3B); and Street Nos. 346: 346A; 346B; 346C; 347; 347A; 347B; 347E; 347G; 347H; 347I; 349AC and 349BB and bounded as follows:—on or towards the East by the property or St. Michals Church and partly by the property of Damodar Shrikison on or towards the West partly by the property of Dungarsi Pragji and partly by the property of Madhavji Shivji on or towards the north by the property of Umarsi Damodar and on or towards the South by the property of St. Michals Church.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Khandwalla and Chhotalal Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at 35, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

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DREAM SAVES HIS FROM ASSASSINATION

Richuncle Has Premonition Of Attack By Masked Figure

Nimes, Saturday.

The strange story of a dream that did not come true in the strict sense of the word because it enabled the intended victim to divert the course of events lies behind a remarkable case that will have to be argued out in the law courts after the authorities here have completed their investigation, writes the Nimes (France) correspondent of "The People."

An even more remarkable feature of the case is that the principal point at issue is whether a person who plunges a knife into a dummy figure in the belief that it is the intended victim is guilty of attempted murder.

The circumstances are that an elderly man of means in this region had a vivid dream in which he beblieved that while lying in bed a masked figure came into the room and struck at him through the bedclothes with a knife.

NIGHT VIGIL.

The dream made such an impression on the man and his wife that he decided to take the advice of a police friend, and the following night the parties rigged up a dummy figure on the bed while they kept watch through the chinks of a communicating door.

Some time after midnight the watchers saw the window open and a masked figure stepped into the room, moving straight towards the bed on which the form of the dummy figure was clearly outlined.

A knife was seen to gleam in the moonlight and then to descend swiftly on the figure under the bedclothes.

The watchers rushed out and seized the intruder, who proved to be Georges Leroux, the scapegrace nephew of the intended victim, who had expectations under his will, but feared that his uncle would alter the document as the result of recent happenings if he were not "removed" in time.

The police magistrate who has gone into the affair is of the opinion that there is a case for attempted murder against the nephew, but his lawyers argue that to justify "attempt" there must be some chance of success, and with a dummy figure on the bed there was never any change of the gesture of the nephew proving fatal.

The matter is being referred to the Ministry of Justice in Paris for a decision based on precedents.

LEAVES HIS BODY TO SURGEONS

In the hope that generations to come may benefit, and that others may be saved "a cripled life" such as his, Mr. William Albert St. John Harmsworth bequeaths his body to the Royal College of Surgeons, London.

This was one of the bequests in the wills made public in wail week.

Mr. Harmsworth, who died on May 4, aged fifty-six, was a brother of Lord Rothermere and the late Lord Northcliffe.

He left estate of the gross value of £82,975, with net personalty, £55,264.

His remains, he directed, should ultimately be cremated, and the ashes thrown into the Channel between England and France.

NEVER LEFT CELL FOR 28 YEARS

Coalville (Leicester), Saturday.

Mt. St. Bernard's Monastery, which lies secluded in the heart of Leicestershire was the scene of gorgeous mediaeval pageantry in mail week for the enthroning and blessing of the new abbot, Dom Malachy Brasil.

Dom Malachy was the Prior of Mt. St. Joseph's Abbey, Co. Roscrea, Ireland, and until he received a telegram informing him that the breathren of St. Bernard's had elected him their abbot, he had never left his cell for twenty-eight years.

The enthroning ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Nottingham, the Right Rev. John McNulty, and among the offerings which he received from the abbot were two candles, two loaves of bread and two barrels of wine.

CHURCH BUILT OF PEPPER—AND WHY

A Church is being built with pepper at Horgosch, on the Hungarian-Yugoslav frontier. This is how it came about. The village wanted a new church badly.

Once it could have raised the money without difficulty, for it supplied all Europe with paprika (the dried and ripened fruit of the pepper), but its trade has been badly hit by the depression.

"Let us build the church with paprika," someone suggested.

So packets of paprika were sent broadcast, and the recipients "paid" for them by gifts of money poultry, wood, bricks or cement.

The church will soon be completed.

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Colds are caused by germs breathed into the respiratory tract when the victim is "below par." The inhaling of the antiseptic vapour of VAPEX kills the cold germs and attacks the cold at its source.

A drop of VAPEX on your handkerchief and on your pillow gives day and night protection or relief.

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Calcutta Maru	12,000		2 Sep
Hakone Maru	10500		18 Sept.

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colom
Terukuni Maru	12,000	28 A
Hakusan Maru	10500	13

HONGKONG-SAN FRANC.

Steamers	Tons	Lea Hong
Taiyo Maru	14,500	Ex-Kobe 23
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Steamers.	Tons	Leav
Hiye Maru	11,600	
Heian Maru	11600	

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

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CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Shravan Vad 9 1989
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Akhar, 19 1353
Parsi—Aspandad 12 1302
Sunrise—6-19
Sunset—7-8.
Hightide—6.38 16.43
Lowtide—11.50

PHASES OF THE MOON: New Moon 21st August, 11h. 18m. a.m. First Quarter 28th August, 3h. 43m. p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, August 15.

Bombay University Senate, 2 p.m.

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

University of Bombay, Annual Convocation, 4-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 16.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

LORD GRISHNA JAY.—To-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. S. Tin the Mandvi Arya Samaj Swami Omkar Sachidanan P. Pardhubhai and other will deliver speeches on the life of Sari Krishna. Yajna and Bhajans will be performed. The function is open and free to all.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF BANKERS.

The Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Indian Institute of Bankers will be held at the headquarters of the Institute at the above address to-day (Monday) thn 14th instant at 6 p.m.

DARBHANGA STATE PRAJA MANDAL.

A general Meeting of Dhrangadra Sansthan Praja-Mandal, will be held to-day (Monday 14th) at 9 p.m. (S T) under the Presidentship of Sriyut Mohanlal Pitamberdas Sanghavi, at the Mandal's office at Krishna Nivas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Monday) 14th at 6 p.m. (ST) when Mr Framroze A. Bodn B.A will speak "The conception of Truth according to Zoroastrianism". All are cordially invited

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MORE THAN EVER BEFORE WITH BEAUTY & CHARM YOU'LL REALISE THIS TRUTH
At Bombay's Leading Talkie House
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In M-G-M's 11 Reels Drama of Young Britons Caught in the Vortex of the World War.
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WITH ARDENT, HANDSOME
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Story & Dialogue by WILLIAM FAULKNER
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LATEST NEWS BY AIR MAIL
including a graphic record of British Professionals Golf
DAVIS CUP FINAL ROUND
Book Now Plans Open All Day.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EDWARD: "Night Court" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

[illegible] 1933' Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

[illegible] Today We Live" Daily at 3-30 and 10 p.m.

[illegible] Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

[illegible] to Arms" Daily at -30 and 10 p.m.

[illegible] Night of the Garter" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

[illegible] "Arabian Nights" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

[illegible] Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.

[illegible] Daily at -30 and 10 p.m.

[illegible] Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-00 noon Selection of Indian Gramophone Records.
12-30 p.m. Selection of European Gramophone Records.
1-00 p.m. Bombay Market: Opening Rates.
6-00 p.m. Relay of Music from Pathe Cinema
6-30 p.m. News available.
INDIAN PROGRAMME
Sponsored by
Messrs S ROSE & CO. LTD
(Columbia Records.)
8-00 p.m. Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market Prices.
Empire Relay if reception Satisfactory.
9-00 p.m. News in Hindi.
New York, Opening, Liverpool Closing and Bombay Current Rates.
Radio Hints, in Hindi.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME
9-20 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin,
"Here and There"
By
GLOBETROTER
9-30 p.m. Rossetti and his Taj Mahal Hotel Orchestra, in the Studio.

INSTRUCTIONS TO TENANTS:—Public is requested to return the forms to Mr. P D Kesharia with signatures, as the Rent Act Bill is expected to come out in the Legislative Council on 15th or 16th inst. Those who are to sign the said memorial must do so at the Nayaya Sagar Printing Press, No. 413, Kalbadevi Road and oblige.

MR. ANKLESARIA'S CANDIDATURE

Mr V H Anklesaria, the Principal, Elphinstone High School, Bombay, is a candidate for a seat in the Senate of the Bombay University vacated by the death of Mr K B Murzban.

IN MEMORY OF LATE SIR M. B. CHAUBAL

A condolence meeting, in memory of Sir Mahadeo Bhaskar Chaubal, was held under the auspices of the C. K. P. Sabha, Dadar, Bombay, on Saturday, August 12.

Mr. Chitre, Chief Judge of Small Causes Court, presided, who gave a brief history of his life. A resolution was then passed unanimously as follows:—

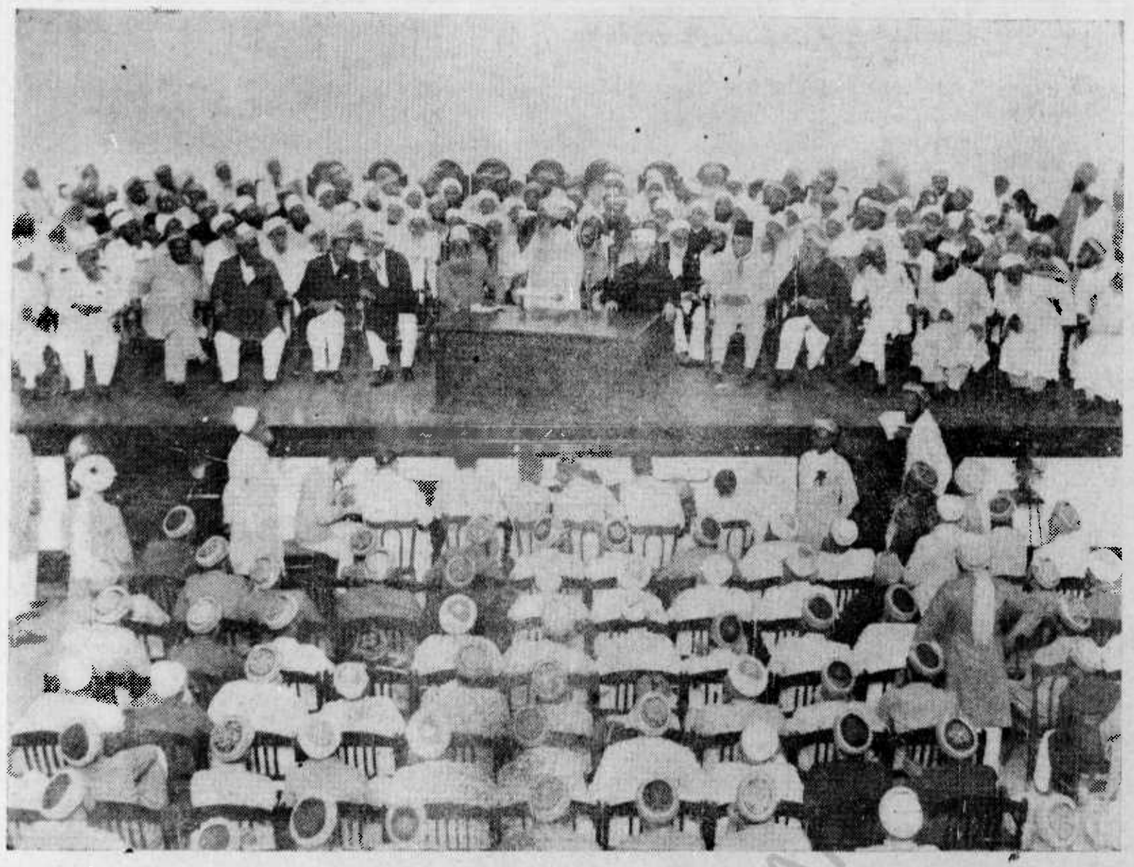
"That this meeting of the members of the C. K. P. Community held at the C. K. P. Sabha Graha, Dadar, place on record their deep sense of loss suffered by the death of Sir Mahadeo Bhasker Chaubal, who was a distinguished lawyer, most trusted Councillor of the Crown, a great scholar, a keep sportsman, a loving parent and a true friend.

The community is poorer today by the demise of such an eminent personality and offer their sincerest condolences to the family of the deceased."

NET-WORK OF SWADESHI STORES

Mr. Ramnikrai N. Mehta of the Bombay Provincial Co-Operative Bank, explained the scheme of Swadeshi Stores to be opened at Bandra, Khar, Santa Cruz, Villeparle, Andheri, Borivli, Ghatkopar and Kurla to the merchants of the Swadeshi Market at a meeting held in the Swadeshi Market Committee's office on Thursday, when merchants of the market and Smt. Lilavati Munshi were present. The merchants consented to give their goods on consignment basis at wholesale rates to these suburban stores, if a guarantee was given for their goods.

BORAH S AND WAQF ACT



Scene at the remarkable meeting of Borahs held at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Bombay, on Friday to demand exemption from the provisions of the Waqf Act.

VICEROY INSPECTS ST. JOHN BRIGADE

Full Strength Turns Out At Sunday's Parade And Commissioner Reviews Their Activities During Communal Riots

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon inspected the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas on Sunday morning in the compound of the Elphinstone High School, Cruickshank Road.

The full strength of the Brigade turned out under the command of Major W. Nunan, Officiating Assistant Commissioner. After he inspection of the various corps, Major W. Nunan welcoming Their Excellencies, said:

"On behalf of No. 3 District of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas in India, as Officiating Assistant Commissioner, it is my great privilege and pleasure to extend to Your Excellencies our warm welcome on the occasion of your visit to this District, as the representatives of His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor, the Sovereign Head of the Vtnerable Order of St. John. Your Excellencies' acquaintance with the Bombay Corps of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas dates from the commencement of the tenure of your office as the Head of this Presidency. We recall with satisfaction the days when Your Excellencies had frequent opportunities to watch personally the work of the members of the Bombay Corps on Hospitalships and Military Cars and in various Docks and War Hospitals, during the whole period of the Great War.

APPRECIATION OF WORK.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon showed appreciation of our work by graciously consenting to associate her name with the Headquarters Buildinng of the Parsi Ambulance Division, the construction of which has been made possible by the generosity of the Parsi community.

Even as recently as March, Your Excellency as Governor-General in Council appreciated through the Government of Bombay, the work done by the members of the Bombay Corps during the communal disturbances in Bombay in May-July 1932 in a Government Resolutin.

LARGEST BRIGADE OVERSEAS.

This District of the Brigade Overseas is the largest and strongest in the whole of India, having on its roll one Nursing, one Cadet-Nursing, nine Ambulance and two Cadet-Ambulance Divisions, with a total strength of over 500 members. A Nursing Division for Muslim ladies by the Trustets of the late Mr. Dawoodbhoy Fazalbhoy and a Cadet Ambulance Division attached to the Jewish Ambulance Division are in process of formation. Applications for their formation have been already received and when registered, they will be a further addition to the present strength of the District.

The Parsi Ambulance Division, which is the strongest and the premier Division in the whole of India, was formed in 1904 and the Muslim Ambulance Division—the infant Division—was registered in 1932.

GOVERNOR'S INTEREST.

His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, during the whole tenure of his office as Governor of this Presidency, inspected the Bombay Corps and has had the very special opportunities of seeing the admirable work done, of which they are capable, provided by the unfortunate troubles of the last four years in the City of Bombay.

Our Chief Commission for India, Sir David Petrie, during his twenty-four hours' stay in Bombay, visited the Bombay Corps last month. Inspections like these, give great satisfaction to these members, who are now before Your Excellencies, many of whom have borne the heat and burden of the day, who have during many years sacrificed their hard earned leisure to fit themselves for the useful and unselfish work of the Brigade Overseas.

Your Excellencies' visit to-day will act as an incentive to the members of this District to carry on their humanitarian work with full vigour and enthusiasm. The members of the District have, thus, kept up the traditions of the Venerable Order of St. John and have kept the flag flying."

WILLINGDONS ENTERTAINED AT "AIWANE RIF'AT"

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon honoured H. H. Nazi Rafiya, the Dowager Nawab-Begum Saheba of Janjira by having tea with her at her beautiful Indian residence "Aiwane' Rif'at, on Tuesday.

Among the Ranis and Begums who had assembled were the Ranisaheba of Sangli, the Rani Saheba of Jath, the Ranisaheba of Jamkhandi, the Rani Saheba of Mudhol, Ranisaheb of Btvda. Begumsaheba of Manavadar, Princess Manavadar, Yuvarani of Mudhol, Lady Beaumont, Agha Khan, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Premchand Mrs. Low, and others.

The hostess had spared nothing to make the function enjoyable.

IN HONOUR OF VICEROY'S VISIT

Presidency School Children To Have Holiday On Wednesday.

BOMBAY, Aug. 13.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon have asked the Government of Bombay to grant a whole holiday to the school children of the Presidency of Bombay in honour of their present visit to the Presidency.

The Hon. Minister for Education with the concurrence of His Excellency the Governor has acceded to this request and has been pleased to order that Wednesday August 16 shall be observed as a whole holiday in all Government schools throughout the Presidency.

He also has requested all local authorities and school boards and all Governing bodies of schools in the Presidency to issue similar orders regarding the schools under their control.—A. P.

NO ANIMAL TALLOW IN GOKHALE SOAPS

The Manager of the Gokhale Manufacturing Coy., writes:—

With reference to the publication of a report sent to you by the Secretary, Swadeshi Market Committee, Bombay, sending you an extract of letter of their special representative touring in the Alembic Exhibition Special Train.

While appreciating the frank confession of the Chemical Analyser of the Mysore Government Soap Factory of the use of foreign tallow in his factory for economic reasons etc., we emphatically object to thn most sweeping insinuations he was chosen to make that no soap factory can do without this allow however much they may boast of their soaps.

As a matter of fact we as manufacturers of Gokhale Soaps very strongly condemn this most reckless allegations and confirm our claim that our Gokhale soaps do not contain any animal tallow Indian or Foreign.

Although it is a well-known fact that with a few honourable exceptions, many well-known Indian Manufacturers with big names and with the word 'pure' applied to their stuff use animal tallow, there is no justification in making such general and damaging statement against one and sundry.

BERAR YOUTHS' CONFERENCE

(From A Correspondent)

AMRAOTI, Aug. 12.

The third session of the Berar Youths' Conference will be held in the month of September, at Akola, Berar.

PARSI AMBULANCE DIVISION

Numerically Strongest, It Has Shown Record Activities

The twenty-ninth report of the Parsi Division, Bombay Corps, St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, for the year ending December 1932 bears ample testimony to the good work done by this well-known institution.

The Parsi Division is the strongest numerically and claims to be [illegible] most active of the Bombay [illegible]ons. In the year under rep[illegible] it had 120 Members on its roils and 125 Cadets. It treated 602 cases of injuries and removed 906 patients, including 263 persons injured in this Civil Disobedience movement and the communal riots. It rendered help to the injured irrespective of caste, creed or class.

The outstanding event of the year in connection with the Division was the opening of the Lady Willingdon Building for the Division by the Governor of Bombay on 9th April. His Excellency paid a deserved tribute to the excellent service rendered by the institution to the sick and the injured.

It would be a great reform if all such institutions could be conducted on absolutely non-communal lines, as much in their constitution as in their service.

CONGRESSMAN ARRESTED

Attempts To Manufacture Contraband Salt At Chowpatty

Sub-Inspector Patankar of the Gamdevi Police Station arrested on Sunday evening at 5-15 a young Congressman Chellaswami Nadar by name, while attempting to manufacture contraband salt near Tilak Statue on the Chowpatty Sea Sands.

It is reported that Chellaswami Nadar, a grain merchant of Tuticorin, on his arrival yesterday wrote to the Police Commissioner and the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, that he proposed to offer individual disobedience by breaking the Salt Act on Sunday at Chowpatty.

Accordingly he proceeded to the Sea-side with a brass pan and a stove at 5 p.m. and near the Tilak Statue he boiled sea water in the pan.

Inspector Patankar arrested him for breaking the Salt Act and removed him to the Gamdevi lock-up.

Chellaswami will be placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Second Court to-day.

FATAL ACCIDENT

European Mill Manager's Car Runs Over Aged Muslim Woman

An aged Muslim woman was killed in a motor accident, which occurred on the Mohamed Ali Road on Saturday night. The car in question was being driven by Mr. Harry Bracewell, Weaving Master of the Alexandria Mills.

Mariambi Ali, 45, the woman, it appears was crossing the road at the Junction of Chunam Kiln Road and Mohamed Ali Road at about 9-45 p.m., when she was knocked down.

She was picked up in an unconscious condition and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she succumbed to her injuries.

The City Coroner will hold an inquest on Monday.

BOMBAY SUPPORTS BAKHLE'S BILL

Under the auspices of the Bombay Tenants' Association, a general meeting of the tenants of Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, over which Mr. B. G. Horniman of the "Bombay Chronicle" will preside, and Mr. S. C. Joshi, President of the Association, Mr. Rustom B. Paymaster, Mr. Prabhudas Ladhabhai, Modi, and other prominent persons will be speakers on the Resolution supporting the Rent Restriction Bill of Mr. R. R. Bakhale, expected to be introduced to-day in the Bombay Legislative Council at its sitting at Poona.

Ahmedabad—Three Congress volunteers were arrested on Saturday evening while they were distributing Congress bulletins.—A. P.

Karachi—Calcutta and Madras airmails left at 6-30 this morning.

PATHE CINEMA
LAST FEW DAYS 3-30, 6-30 and 10—BOOK NOW
A FAREWELL TO ARMS
ONE OF THE GREATEST PICTURES EVER SCREENED
HELEN HAYES — GARY COOPER — ADOLPHE MENJOU
It is nothing less than superb "DAILY MAIL"
STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!
TO-NIGHT IS OURS
TO BE RELEASED AT
PATHE
IN A FEW DAYS
ONE OF THE LAND MARKS IN SCREEN HISTORY
THE SCREEN ADAPTATION OF
NOEL COWARD'S

"The Queen was in the parlour"
with FREDRIC MARCH CLAUDETTE COLBERT
A REALLY BRILLIANT FILM

"Robin now thriving... a happy Baby"

That's the happy result that just one mother has experienced since she started her Baby on Lactogen.

Lactogen is so easily digested and supplies the needed nutriment in such ready assimilable form that even the most delicate baby thrives on Lactogen often indeed when all other food fails.

Lactogen is pure, fresh, full-cream, modified dried milk with extra cream and natural milk sugar added made in all important respects exactly like breast milk, and prepared by Nestle's.

Lactogen Mother Booklet free on application to "NESTLE'S" P. O. Box 315, Bombay.

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BETTER MILK FOR BABIES
A Nestlé's Product

LA. 4-32

PARSI GYMKHANA BEAT "TIMES OF INDIA" C. C.

Good Bowling By Marshall Is Responsible For Victory Of Home Team By Huge Margin Of 119 Runs

Thanks to some great bowling by N. D. Marshall for the Home Team, the "Times of India" C.C. received a severe trouncing by a huge margin of 119 runs in a whole day fixture played on the Gymkhana ground. The Gymkhana total reached 208 runs to which S. H. M. Colah, F. Kapadia and H. N. Contractor contributed 44, 32, and 29 runs respectively. Colah hit five fours in his merry innings driving to all corners of the field. J. F. Havewala remained undefeated with 22.

VISITORS CHEAPLY DISMISSED

For the visitors only three batsmen reached double figures. K. Irani having the highest total of 20 to his credit. N. D. Marsnall was in a great devastating mood and captured 7 wickets for 32 runs in 17 overs nine of which were maidens. Except Irani, Fairman and K. Edwards, the other players offered little or no resistance and the whole side was dismissed for a paltry total of 89 runs leaving the home side the winners by 119 runs.

SCORES.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

L R Irani l.b.w., b Burkhul	18
F K Nariman (run out)	0
S H M Colah l.b.w., b Gai	44
F E Kapadia b Driver	32
N D Marshall c Driver b Gai	2
H N Contractor c Fairman b Burkhul	29
D K Kapadia, b Gai	9
H J Engineer c Driver, b Udwadia	25
J F Havewala (not out)	22
C D Billimoria c Selvey, b Gai	5
M J Vakil b Udwadia	10
Byes	9
Leg Byes	3
Total	208

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R	W	O	M
Parker	32	—	7	—
Burkhul	37	2	11	1
Gai	68	4	27	5
Driver	44	1	11	1
Udwadia	15	2	3.1	—

"TIMES OF INDIA" C. C.

Leontzini (run out)	0
Leninvala c Kapadia, b Marshall	4
K Irani (run out)	20
Fairman b Marshall	15
Gai, c Irani, b Marshall	2
K Edwards b Marshall	15
Burkhul, c Billimoria, Marshall	1
E Driver (not out)	4
Selvey, c Nariman, b Billmoria	10
Udwadia, b Marshall	7
Parker, c Irani, b Marshall	6
Byes	4
Leg Byes	1
Total	89

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	R	W	O	M
N. D. Marshall	32	7	17.4	9
J F Havewala	38	—	10	2
H J Engineer	11	—	4	1
C D Billimoria	3	1	3	2

HINDU GYMKHANA VS. THE SMUGGLERS C. C.

The Hindu Gymkhana entertained the "Smugglers" on their own ground and were defeated by a narrow margin of 6 runs. Almost half the score for the side was compiled by C. N. Mehta, the skipper, who put in a valuable 58 before he was dismissed by Hakim. Wadkar scored 24 and Gharat 16.

For the visitors V. Merchant and P. N. Pereira were the only successful players scoring 32 and 28 respectively. Wadkar who bowled well, obtained 5 wickets for 30 runs.

SCORES.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

C. N. Mehta, l.b.w., b Hakim	58
C. M. Rana, c Merchant, b Hakim	0
S P Kapadia, c S Heptulla, b Vazifdar	0
S K Pawaskar, c Khairaz b Hakim	3
R R Wadkar, c Wazifdar, b Hakim	24
C H Chandarana, c Rajabali, b Vazifdar	7
R J Gharat c Pereira, b Heptulla	16
K S Bhandarkar, c Merchant, b Dr. Gurthu	0
W S Kothare, b Vazifdar	12
M C Hansoti, not out	0
G B Gawanker b Vazifdar	0
Leg Bye	1
Total	121

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Vazifdar	18	3	40	4
Hakim	13	4	34	4
Gurthu	7	3	21	1
Heptulla	4	—	25	1

"THE SMUGGLERS" C. C.

Ellam c Gharat, b Kothare	7
A Khairaz, b Wadker	14
V Merchant, st, b Rana	32
H Vazifdar, b Wadkar	0
M S Gurthu, l.b.w., b Wadkar	4
P N Fereira c Gharat, b Gawanker	28
S Heptulla c Wadkar, b Mehta	13
A Khairaz st. b Wadker	10
M Rajabally, b Rana	0
Hakim, not out	12
Ismail Kassum c Gharat b Wadker	3
Byes	4
Total	127

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Gawanker	7	—	28	1
W S Kothare	3	1	5	1
M C Hansoti	12	4	29	—
R R Wadker	16.2	2	30	5
C M Rana	8	2	22	2
R J Gharat	2	—	3	—
C N Mehta	2	—	6	1

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Shaffi, l.b.w., b Navalker	8
I A Sakoor, l.b.w., b Ezekiel	13
E G Dharamsey, b Navalker	5
S M Kadry, not out	65
M A Sharif, c Sheppard, b Ezekiel	0
A G Kazy, c Sheppard, b Ezekiel	0
Merchant, b Ezekiel	0
Surti, b Ezekiel	7
N Lalji, not out	24
Byes	4
Total	126

MACK & MACKENZIES.

Karalker	9
Mohd Jinah, l.b.w.	8
Sheppard	0
Navalker, not out	7
Ezekiel c Lalji	2
Clegg c Surti	0
D D'Souza c Shafi	0
Essaji c Kadri	0
Coutniho c Surti	1
Pathare c Tari	0
Mendes	0
Byes	4
Leg Bye	1
Total	32

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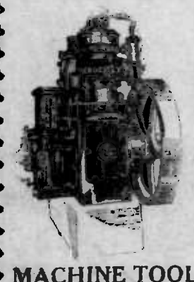

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VIGOROUS MONSOON IN BENGAL BIHAR & BURMA

Rainfall Local In Orissa, West United Provinces Gujarat And Konkan According To Poona Report

POONA, Aug. 13.

Monsoon has been vigorous along and near Punjab Kumaon Hills and in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Bengal, Assam, north Burma and Arakan coast but has been weak elsewhere.

Rainfall is nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur and Bihar and local in Burma. Orissa, west United Provinces, Gujrat, Konkan, east and north Punjab, north-west Frontier Province and west Rajputana. A few falls also occurred in west Central India, east Central Provinces, south-west Punjab, Kashmir, Baluchistan, Sind, Bombay Deccan, Malabar, south-east Madras and north Madras coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall are as follows:—Port Blair, one inch; Akyab, Kyaukpyu, three; Amherst, Diamond Island, one and half; Myitkyina, one; Cherapunji, eleven; Cox's Bazar, Shillong, five; Chittagong, Sambalpore, Gauhatti, three; Darjeeling, Behrampore, Patna, Darbhanga, Dibrugarh, two; Narayanganj, Sibsagar, Calcutta, Gya, one and half; Barisal, Burdwan, Jalpaiguri, Dinajpur, Naya Dumka, Daltonganj, Tezpur, Dhubri, one; Silcher, Bogra, three-quarters; Dehradun, three; Roorkee, Mukteshwar, one; Dalhousie, three; Parachinar, one; Mt. Abu, three-quarters; Gulmerg, Karachi, Simla, half; Khushab, Ambala, Lahore, Deraismail Khan, Quetta, Dharampore, Murree, quarter; Madura, one and half; Trichinopoly one; Cochin three-quarters.

Forecast: Rainfall will decrease but continue locally along and near Punjab Kumaon Hills and monsoon will continue strong in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Bengal, Assam and north Burma.

Heavy rainfall warning: Moderate to heavy rainfall will recur locally in Bihar, Bengal and Assam during next thirty-six hours.—A. P.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN ORISSA

Cry From The Heart Of Thousands Who Are Rendered Homeless And Delay In Help Will Mean Utter Starvation

(From A Correspondent)

CUTTACK, Aug. 12

From the reports so far received about 250 villages in Cuttack and Puri districts are under water. Thousands of babies, women and men have been rendered homeless and have taken shelter on the river banks, along Railway lines and on the branches of trees. The showers are still continuing. These helpless victims are starving and are exposed to rains and inclement weather. The condition of the hungry babies in the arms of the hungry mothers is most shocking. Thousands of houses have collapsed and many more are in a tottering condition. Thatched houses and carcasses are floating here and there.

TERRIBLE SCENES.

On Sunday last six helpless victims were seen crying in vain for help on a floating thatch and were tragically carried away by the floods of the Kathjuri river before our very eyes at Cuttack; and God alone knows whether they were saved anywhere. More rains and more floods are still apprehended and God alone is to help the poor sufferers.

MORE TROUBLE.

With the subsidence of floods the condition of the flood-stricken people will be more serious than what it is at present. The whole crops are ruined. The people of this flooded area are proverbially poor. An extensive outbreak of famine and epidemic is inevitable. Every moments delay of relief work means greater misery to the people which is sure to end in loss of thousands of human lives. Their suffering is more to be imagined by the kind-hearted public than described here. The Government and the local organisations with their limited funds have begun relief operation. But it is very meagre and the extremely grave situation is not coped with.

APPEAL.

Relief work has to be continued for several months. Distributing of rice, clothes medicines and rebuilding of huts have to be taken up. I therefore appeal in the name of the extremely suffering people to the generous public to help in the relief measures to save the flood-stricken people from starvation and a painful lingering death. All contributions in the form of money however small, clothes new and old, medicines and corn will be thankfully received.

FLOOD HAVOC IN GUJARAT

Help Homeless Villagers, Appeals Arya Samaj

The Secretary of the Arya Samaj Bombay writes:—

News received late from the villages on the Bank of thn river Narbada in the Broach District state that the damage caused by the recent floods is very heavy. Thousands of villagers have become homeless. Grains and clothes are urgenly needed for the flood-stricken people.

The Arya Samaj of Bombay has opened centres to render with one help of the workers of Arya Kunar Mahasabha, Baroda has opened centres to render help to the sufferers at Ankleswar and Amrit Pura.

It is hoped that the generous public of Bombay will help the sufferers and send the quota of their help to the Arya Samaj, Girgaum Kakadwadi Bombay, or the Arya Kumar Maha Sabha Arya Kumar Ashram Karelibag, Baroda.

FLOOD MENAGE IN MALSAR

(From A Correspondent.)

MALSAR (Baroda State), Aug. 12.

The local Madhav Vijay Sanscrit Pathshala, the Goshala and the Satyanarayan Temple under the management of Keshavji Mahant have been surrendered by water sequel to the heavy downpour for the last few days.

Walls of two buildings have already given way and unless the floods subside, immediately the institutions stand in grave menace.

BEAUTY QUEEN'S HOURS OF TERROR

Furious Bear Forces Her To Perch On Swaying Branch

VIENNA, (By Mail).

Only a swaying branch, to which she clung for fifteen hours has saved a Rumanian Beauty Queen from being dashed to death at the foot of a cliff.

This girl is Helene Verzea, a Beauty Queen from Braila, Rumania.

She was with a party of tourists in the Carpathians when they saw a bear.

The bear made no attempt to approach until one of tourists fired a shot. Then it charged.

In her flight Helene fell over the edge of a deep ravin, but managed to grasp the branch of a tree.

There she had to hang for 15 hours until it was possible to rescue her. She is still suffering from nervous shock.—Reuter.

RECITE MANTRAS WITHOUT BREAK

Solar Eclipse Programme For Aug. 21.

Sjt. B M Chownde of Shree Govardhan Sanstha, Sadashivpeth, Poona writes:—

On the 30th day of the Shravana i.e., on the 21st day of August there is the solar eclipse. At that time recital of the thirteen alphabet Mantra viz., "Shri Ram Jayram Jay Jay Ram" or any mantra according to individual faith brings credit of a puras charan, says author of the Dharma Sindhu.

So it is suggesed that having taken bath all people young and old should, during the time of the eclipse recite Mantras without break, and worship the Goumata.

Thereafter by tenth of the number recited Havana should be made (oblations given), by tenth of the number of Havana, Marjana should be made, and by tenth of the latter, Annadan should be made (people be given food).

On behalf of Shri Govardhan Sanstha, at Poona (Bhikardas Maruti Mandir), Bombay (Govardhan Bhuvan Khetwadi Main Road) and Wai (Bhageshwar Goushalla), such recital in the congregational form is to take place. Those who will do likewise within their own homes and other temples and would inform us, to them, in turn, will be sent from here sared ashes of Shri Bhikardas Maruti and his prasad.

HINDU SABHA TO BE ACTIVE AGAIN?

(From A Correspondent.)

The Hindu Maha Sabha, Girgaum Branch, had practically suspended most of its activities for the last one year or more on account of the Civil Disobedience movement and consequent uneasiness in the country. Further, most of the Hindu Sabha workers being affected by the movement, one way or the other, it was thought advisable to suspend some of its activities temporarily.

However, the political outlook is now comparatively changed. The old or new workers of the Hindu Maha Sabha can again be made available to re-start the activities suspended. The problem of Hindu Sanghatan and Removal of Untouchability is before us to-day in rather more acute form than it was before. The immediate resumption of the Sabha's activities and with greater vigour is therefore absolutely necessary.

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But the majority of us, plain people, it matters a great deal. Days are short, time is limited, there are duties to be done. We wish to be beautiful, but we cannot devote our whole lives to it. We need something not merely harmless but actively beneficent-something that in the little time we can spare from [illegible] and pleasure will give the maximum [illegible] in beauty and [illegible] health.

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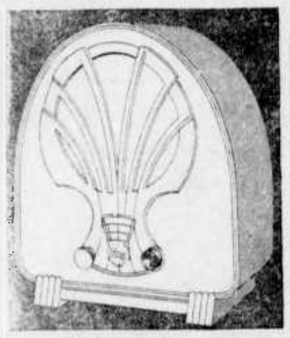

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P. 8.2

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Close This "Hell Upon Earth"

(Continued from page 1.)

tion had been abolished in England as early as the sixties of the last century as being entirely repugnant to modern ideas of penology and modern humanitarian sentiment.

"I know that when this question is raised before the Assembly, the Home Member will most assuredly put his finger on certain passages in the report to justify the action of the Government" proceeded Mr. Horniman. "The Home Member would point out that part of the report which stated that the cellular prison might be retained at Andamans if the jails in India were full for the purpose of certain dangerous class of prisoners, The Home Member might say that persons who had been convicted of crimes of violence and terrorist outrages were dangerous persons and thereafter they had been put in that category.

NOT MEANT FOR POLITICALS.

"But it is quite clear from the report that the suggestion of the Committee that the Andamans might still-remain available to a certain class of convicts applied to hereditary dacoits and criminals and was not at all intended to apply to political offenders whether convicted of violent crime or not" asserted the speaker. Mr. Horniman emphasised that the report of the Committee of 1920 had condemned the Andamans as a place which was not fit for human being to exist. The climate of the Andamans was so bad that malaria was always prevalent and other conditions in the jail were disgusting and repellant which made the Andamans a reproach to all human sentiment.

It was recognised, continued the speaker, that even criminals were entitled to enjoy certain rights based upon ordinary principles of freedom. One of them was that they should not be deported, except when a special law provided for such deportation, from the land of their birth. But in the case of Andamans, he believed, a majority of prisoners had never sentenced to transportation but given rigorous imprisonment which, meant that they ought to be kept in jail in their own provinces. One reason why transportation as punishment had been condemned as undesirable in England was that it meant that the prisoners would be sent many miles away from their native country and removed from the public gaze.

THE HUNGER STRIKE.

The other day the public were suddenly told that a hunger strike was taking place in Andamans. The speaker doubted whether anything would have been told about it had it not been for the death of three of the hunger-strikers. In the story of the hunger strike of the Andaman prisoners and the death of three persons, Mr. Horniman said there were circumstances of suspicion. For instance one of the men Mahabir Singh died within a few days after the process of forcible feeding of pneumonia. It was on record that this man had a good physique and had undergone a series of privations. He had previously gone through a hunger-strike of 60 days and withstood the strain upon his system and recovered. How was it that after a few days of forcible feeding he developed pneumonia, asked the speaker? He condemned the practice of forcible feeding as an absolute brutality, because it was liable to produce fatal results. That doctors should advise recourse to forcible feeding appeared to him to be insensate. It was obvious to the common sense of a layman that forcible feeding must be absolutely fruitless for endeavouring to give people physical sustenance.

HUNGER STRIKE EXPERT.

So far as the treatment of the men who died in Andamans was concerned, the speaker said, Government had not yet given a proper explanation to the public and until such an explanation was forthcoming the public would continue to regard the officials in Andamans and the Government as responsible and they would still await Government's explanation. They had been further told that a hunger-strike expert from the Punjab in order to deal with the problem, though God alone knew what a hunger-strike expert might be.

Whether the hunger-strike expert had more forcible methods of forcible feeding or whether he had stronger methods of making people understand that they had no grievances when they had grievances, the speaker did not know. But he did know that after a mysterious silence, they were told that the hunger-strike had come to an end and that the grievances were being remedied. But now after another interval of time they again learnt that these men were again threatening to go on hunger-strike.

"I say that it is perfectly clear that these men must have had very serious grievances to have declared a hunger-strike. There is no evidence to show that they were particularly recalcitrant and troublesome prisoners while they were in Bengal. We may take it that they were men who were behaving properly when they were in the Bengal jails. Therefore it is clear that their grievances must have been so intolerable as to drive them to the desperate step of embarking upon a hunger-strike. "If the grievances were not redressed and the hunger-strike resumed and they had more deaths from pneumonia at Andamans, then the speaker did not know how the Home Member was going to stand up in the Assembly and defend Government.

In conclusion the speaker hoped that they would voice their protest in such a way that it would result in the rescue of victims of oppression and put an end to scandals of the type of Andamans.

QUESTION OF COMMON HUMANITY.

Mr. M. C. Chagla in moving the resolution before the meeting said that they had met to consider a question of common humanity which transcended all political differences and disputes. They were there to sympathise and protest against unavoidable suffering and suffering did not know political differences or racial barriers. The Chairman had told them that the Committee appointed by the Government of India had recommended that Andamans as a penal settlement should be discontinued, on the ground of its unhealthy climate. The speaker wanted to know what had happened since 1920 to make the climate of Andamans healthy. As far as he knew no explanation had been forthcoming from Government as to why they had altered their views.

The speaker was told that Government induced persons serving life sentences to go to Andamans in several ways. He was realiably informed that they actually issued circulars to these prisoners praising the amenities of Andamans its charm and its wonderful climate and thus induce these poor people to leave their country. It reminded the speaker very much of these hotel proprietors of Europe and England who issued advertisement circulars with a view to popularise their hotels. That a great and mighty Government should descend to the level of hotel proprietors seemed to be a pity. The speaker demanded that Government should confirm the fact that they issued these circulars or deny it.

"DISGRACEFUL AND MONSTROUS"

This was so far as persons serving life sentences were concerned, but as far as political prisoners were concerned they had been willy nilly taken to Andamans. They had no option and the only explanation that Government could possibly give was that the jails in India were full. It was disgraceful and monstrous that any Government should put forward as an excuse and an explanation the fact that there are no jails in India to accommodate prisoners and therefore they should be sent many of them to their certain death, to a place which their own official Committee had condemned, as possessing a climate which was unsafe for any Indian to live in.

The speaker agreed that when this matter was agitated on the floor of the Legislative Assembly some sort of explanation would be given by the Home Member to justify their inexcusable conduct. He sincerely hoped that the public in India would be sufficiently alive not to be duped by any plausible explanation that might be given.

CLASSIFICATION SCANDAL

The speaker wished to deal with the matter in another aspect. Three or four years ago there was a great deal of agitation as to the manner in which political prisoners ought to be treated and Government passed a resolution which was on record to-day classifying prisoners according to a certain criteria. And that was that those prisoners who were accustomed to fairly decent standard of life and were educated and were not convicted of offences involving violence should be classified as A class prisoners. speaker challenged Government to say whether they had been faithful to their own resolution. He knew men who were barristers and graduates of Oxford who had been classified C class prisoners. (Shame). "Here you have a resolution which lays down a definite criterion. Apply that test and you will find that Government have definitely defied their own resolution" declared the speaker.

Whether one agreed with the civil disobedience movement or not they were all agreed that during the last three or four years, India had sent some of its finest sons to the jails. These young men went to jail because they thought they served their country. "I have talked to several young men who as 'C' class prisoners in the jails were made to live a life which is indescribable. I sincerely wish that those who are responsible for the present administration in this country would talk to some of these men. The bitterness and anger against what they have suffered is so great that it will do no good to any Government to build up a section of its population that is suffering from this kind of bitterness." No amount of drastic prison administration had ever succeeded in driving from the minds of young men their aspirations" he concluded.

EXPOSE JAIL SCANDALS.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas in supporting the resolution made a moving speech. He said that political prisoners were given humiliating treatment in Indian jails. He wanted the public to agitate and to put an end to the scandal once and for all. He thought that was a question abont which the nation should have agitated during the Gandhi-Irwin truce. He strongly condemned the system of classification and said political prisoners should be treated with honour. They must expose the Indian jail scandals and introduce drastic reforms in jail administration. He emphaised the invidious distinction made in case of Anglo-Indians and Christians who though they may be men of no culture were given "B" class. It was a disgrace for political prisoners to be associated with such prisoners.

The speaker also drew the attention of the audience to fact that a number of released political prisoners needed relief very badly and it was the duty of every one of them to stand by them.

RELIEF OF RELEASED PRISONERS.

Mr. P. R. Lele the next speaker declared that lately Bombay was doing nothing for the relief of released prisoners. The quest on he said so was acute one and it was to riuse the conscience of Bombay to this problem that Mr. Jamiat Singh had declared his determination to go on hunger strike from Monday.

Mr. Jamiat Singh in an eloquent speech said that the sufferings of the released political prisoners were terrible. It was because he wanted Bombay to stand by the soldiers of freedom that he was declaring hunger strike. He had been promised by some persons that arrangements for relief of these prisoners would be made by Monday and he hoped these would be adequate

Mr. Abdur Rehman Cassum Mitha also addressed the gathering in the same vein.

In mofing a vote of thanks to the Chair, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that when the Andamans was about to be abolished Mr. Muddiman who was the Home Member of Government at the time stated in the Assembly that it was a pleasant place. He would suggest that the present Home Member should go to Andamans to find out the charm and beauty of that place. "Any cause which Mr. Horniman champions is bound to succeed. I heartily associate myself with the objects of this meeting" he concluded.

HON. MAGISTRATES CAN HELP CORPORATION

Special Bench, If Constituted, Can Deal With Cases Of Butter Adulteration And Lighten Commissioner's Task, Says Mr. Karanjia

Mr. Behram N. Karanjia, the President of the Society of the Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay in the course of his speech at the ordinary general meeting of the Society on Friday, said:—

Since my holding reins of office as your president this is the first time the ordinary general meeting of the members has been convened. Your Committee and myself were anxious to meet you earlier but there was nothing of general importance to bring before you. The activities of our Committee were carried out in promoting the interests of the Society and the report of our work will be put before you at the end of the year, which is now drawing to a close. We are confident and you will all agree with us that we have thoroughly acquitted ourselves of the mission we were charged with.

ADULTERATION OF BUTTER.

The question of adulteration of milk, butter and ghee was brought before the Corporation. This is a question which vitally agects the health and well-being of the citizens of Bombay. The difficulties pointed out by the Municipal Commissioner were that the prosecutions launched by the Commissioner are not disposed of by the magistrates in time so that about 2,000 cases of such prosecutions were pending at one time. In these circumstances he finds it difficult to launch further prosecutions. I pointed out to the Commissioner that a special bench of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates were constituted, the cases might be disposed of very soon and that would facilitate the Commissioner's task.

POWERS TO TRY THEM.

With your permission I am going to approach the Home Department as well as the Chief Presidency Magistrate with a request that the powers to try such cases be also vested in the Honorary Presidency Magistrates just as they have assigned to us the power to try motor vehicle cases. We have reason to believe that Government and the public are satisfied with our work in regard to cases of all descriptions tried by us and I have no doubt that Government will be pleased to entrust to us cases of adulteration also.

HAWKER & BEGGAR NUISANCE.

I have been repeatedly told by the authorities and I would like to draw your attention to it that the hawker nuisance in the city can never be mitigated as long as the Honorary Presidency Magistrates let them off with meagre fines. It is hard lines on the poor hawkers who make a living by hawking but as public servants charged with the duty of administering the law we must inuict deterrant punishment at least in the cases of habitual offenders. Otherwise the farce of police court trials of such offenders had better cease altogether.

The beggar question is alst a very important question bct it is such a wide question that we cannot deal with it in the present circumstance.

I forgot to tell you about our own building. I have written to His Excellency the Governor that his Government would be pleased to grant us a plot of land on any suitable site for the construction of our building. One of our colleagues Mr. S. C Cambatta has promised us to give a sum of Rs. 20,000 towards the constructional cost.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1933

"AD INFINITUM"

The London Correspondent of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" throws a good deal of light on the political situation in England and the antics of the consultees at the Joint Parliamentary Committee. It is apparent that most of the consultees are now wiser, if sadder, men, though some of them like Mr. M. R. Jayakar and Mr. N. M. Joshi, persist in remaining in London as though they do not yet feel sufficiently humiliated by Sir Samuel Hoare and his Tory friends.

The correspondent writes that it was the intention of Sir Tej Bahadur to leave the Committee long ago and bring back to India those Indians who were working with him, but that the "sly manoeuverings" of some of his colleagues, particularly the one who was so very closely associated with him, compelled him to put off his departure. This is neither creditable to Sir Tej Bahadur nor other Indians. But why did he linger in London, when he was convinced that it was useless to co-operate any more with the Committee?

GANDHIJI'S ADVICE!

It is also stated that Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas wrote to Mr G. D. Birla to know whether he should stage a "walk-out" of the Committee but the latter advised him against such a step, even Gandhiji concurring with him Gandhiji told Mr. Birla that Sir Purshottamdas should stick to the Committee till the whole show was over! At the same time, before shaking the dust of the Committee off his feet Mr. A. Rangaswamy Aiyangar told an interviewer that he "could see no useful purpose to be served" by remaining any longer. He saw no improvement in the scheme, without which India was not likely to accept it.

That was the situation in London days ago, and we are amazed that there are Indians who still believe that co-operation with such a discredited body will be of any further use to this country. Both Sir Purshottamdas and Sir Tej Bahadur went to London despite the strongest opposition of the whole country on a task which, from the very beginning they ought to have known it was impossible to achieve. Their conduct can be understood. It has been characteristic and inconsistent. But the revelation that Mahatma Gandhi was advising these co-operators, through Mr. Birla, to "stick it through" is incomprehensible.

ELEVEN DICTATORS.

We need not dwell at length on the attitude of those Indians who went to England to co-operate with a body which was packed with Tories frankly inimical to the interests of India. Mr. Winston Churchill was not wrong when he said that the future Governors in India were more or less "dictators." Can these co-operators by any stretch of imagination maintain for a moment that the interests of India will advance under these "eleven potential dictators?" The Indians who went to London must bear their share of discredit and they cannot divest themselves of their responsibility in the matter.

We said the other day that Sir Tej Bahadur was now a politically broken man and that he ought to turn over a new leaf. But in the interview he gave in Bombay he had not the courage of his convictions. He ought to have told Indians that he had disgraced himself and his country by his co-operation and that he was now repentant. All that he said, on the contrary, was that that they should wait for his previous memorandum which will see the light of the day in due course! If Sir Tej Bahadur has now realised his criminal folly, the only course for him is to rouse public opinion and make fresh efforts to bring unity in the country, instead of finding solace in his briefs.

ANOTHER EDITION.

As the correspondent of the Calcutta paper very correctly envisages the whole position, India is going to have another edition of the present system till the crack of doom, and the process will go on "ad infinitum"! No doubt the future Committees will have men of a similar type to co-operate with them, for there are bound to be many Jayakars, Saprus, Purshottamdasses to work against their own countrymen in times of crisis, and betray the country's best interests by co-operating with its enemies.

Not The Tilak Way

In another column we publish a letter from Mr. P. G. Joshi taking us to task for criticising the Poona school of politics. Mr. Horniman may have said that, if Lokmanya Tilak's guidance had been followed, perhaps the Congress and the country would have been saved from the present crisis. But that does not mean that the Lokmanya would have supported the kind of responsive co-operation so much affected in Poona and Nagpur. These people have become thorough going co-operators, and not responsive co-operators, for the latter term implies that there must be something from the Government to which to respond.

So far the country has got nothing, except repression. And how are people expected to respond to it? Surely not by accepting all kinds of lucrative appointments, and helping the policy which the Government have inaugurated! Whether in Bombay or Nagpur responsive co-operation has degenerated into "co-operation-at-any price," and the responsivists have hardened their hearts not only against the whole country, but against their colleagues who made them what they are. We have only to look at the men who help run the Governments in Bombay and C.P. to be convinced of it. These responsive co-operators have become the worst oppressors of the people, and we challenge any one to deny it.

What did Mr. Tambe do, and what is Mr. Rao doing in the C.P.? What are the other Ministers doing when they are helping to jail thousands of their countrymen, for crimes which were no crimes a few months ago, and which will not be a few months after? Let Mr. Joshi and men of his persuasion look at Mr. Jayaker who is helping to rivet the fetters on India, even though a stout co-operator like Sir Tej Bahadur feels humiliated by the attitude of Sir Samuel Hoare and his army of followers. Take even Bombay. There was that responsive co-operator Sir G. B. Pradhan helping the Government to suppress and repress Congress and pull down that national edifice? That ought to convince Mr. Joshi and his friends of the futility of the policy they are following.

Help The Indian Cinema

The Governor of Bombay, who is expected to visit the Ajanta Cinetone Company at Parel today, may be trusted to assure the company that he is deeply interested in the progress of the Cinema industry in India and will do all that is possible to help it. Similar assurances have been given by several other provincial Governments and also by the Government of India, the latter having spent about two lakhs of rupees over the Indian Cinematograph Committee five years ago. The Committee created great hopes for the progress of the Indian industry but its report, like those of many other Committees, has been quietly shelved and the industry is left to shift for itself as best it can.

This position is in glaring contrast with the earnest efforts that are being made by free countries like America, Britain, Italy and Germany to push their own cinema industries with substantial State aid in a variety of ways. The Government of India, however, seem more intent on securing preference for British films over non-Empire films than on helping the Indian industry.

The Bombay Government, who get a good revenue from the Entertainment Tax on Cinemas make little or no return to the industry even out of a sense of enlightened self-interest. They do not seem to care even to collect the necessary statistics about the progress of the industry in the Presidency. Mr. B. V. Jadhav stated in the Assembly some time ago amidst cries "shame" that, when the Bombay Government were approached for the annual figures of the Entertainment Tax collected from the cinema houses, the reply was:

> Figures are not readily available and Government cannot undertake to collect them.

As a matter of fact, as the tax is collected in only five districts, five letters to the various Collectors would have readily elicited the necessary information.

A little judicious help to the industry would not be any serious loss to the Government. On the contrary, a prosperous cinema industry, which has great possibilities in this vast country, will ultimately be a source of profit to Government in various ways. The least that the Government can do is to reduce the taxes on the raw materials for the industry, e.g., raw films, and on machinery and to raise the taxes on foreign finished films. Such a change is not likely to reduce Government's revenue considerably nor need it prevent them from securing the 10 per cent preference on British films. The Railways, too, can considerably help the industry if they give it in a generous measure the facilities for transport that are given to theatrical and other parties. What is most wanted from the Government is a thoroughly nationalist outlook on national industries.

SIMLA LETTER:—

BOMBING TO PLEASE NADIRSHAH

Assembly Session May Be Prolonged

SIMLA, August 10.
(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The most active period of the Simla season will commence almost immediately after the return of the Viceroy from his monsoon tour, accompanied by Countess of Willingdon. Her arrival will release the energy of Social Simla which, during the last few weeks that she was away in London, was more or less pent up in-doors, especially because of the heavy monsoon. In the political sphere Simla will begin to hum as the Assembly will commence the autumn session on the 22nd instant and the Council of State will begin its sittings a few days later, both with an unexpectedly heavy agenda of official as well as non-official business. The session is expected to last till about the end of September, and the business left over will be taken up, if necessary, at a special session in Delhi, some time in November.

The Viceroy is returning to Simla from his monsoon tour with a much easier frame of mind than when he left. The paralysis of the Congress is now regarded as complete, and the fact that except for a partial strike in Ahmedabad and some disturbed meetings in one or two other places in India following the arrest of Gandhiji there has been extraordinary silence in the whole country, is regarded in official circles here as of "great significance."

THOSE CONSULTEES!

A hopeful feature for both Government and the country is that the condition of crops in all provinces is largely satisfactory. This is how the official report of the agricultural situation describes it. And, the Railway Board has been favoured with increasingly better returns of weekly earnings while the Customs receipts too have occasionally shown a healthier tone.

These and other features of the present situation, more especially the Government plans of legislation for the creation of Reserve Bank and Statutory Railway Board, are expected to constitute the theme of the Viceroy's address to the Central Legislature on August 30. The spirit of optimism as to the immediate future that is prevalent in Simla has already been reflected by the Bombay Governor in the course of his farewell address to the Legislative Council. But there will be several meetings of the Viceroy's Cabinet before the address is ready.

In the absence of the Viceroy there were very few meetings of the Executive Council over which Sir Fazli Hussain presided. I learn that at one of the recent meetings the question of communal representation in the Services was discussed. It is not known what the decision was. The forthcoming meetings of the Cabinet will relate to more important problems, especially those which relate to the programme of Government legislation before the Assembly and the aftermath

(Continued on page 7).

GROSS ABUSE OF POWER

The supersession of local self-governing bodies for trivial reasons has recently become a favourite policy of the Government in many parts of the country, and among the latest recipients of the threat of immediate supersession is the Municipality of Kurla. The Collector of the Bombay Suburban district has brought up quite an array of charges against that body, the most important of which is laxity in the collection of arrears of taxes. The arrears are undoubtedly heavy, amounting to Rs. 3,60,000 but the present Board is not mainly responsible for them, as they seem to be an old legacy.

Abnormal economic depression has naturally made the task of recovering old dues in addition to the current demands very difficult in many more places than one. Yet the Board, which promised Government in 1931 to reduce the arrears annually by Rs. 1,00,000, collected in 1931-32 Rs. 1,40,000 against old dues. About Rs. 70,000 is said to be irrecoverable as being time-barred and about as much due from the G. I. P. Railway, is the subject of litigation. Thus, the outstanding arrears proper are said to be only about a lakh of rupees, which it should be quite possible for the Municipality to clear in a year.

A year's time, we understand, is all that the Municipality itself asks for, and it would be unfair for Government not to accede to that request. Assuming that there has been some avoidable laxity on the part of the present Board, it is too drastic a step to supersede the Municipality altogether. Considering the extraordinary circumstances that have made the recovery of old dues very difficult, the Government can best help the Municipality by lending it the services of a capable experienced officer for the special purpose of collecting taxes, a step to which, it is said, that body has no objection.

In any case, whenever a particular local body is regarded by Government to be incorrigibly inefficient, the right course is to order a fresh election. That is the best way to bring home to the electorate its sense of responsibility for the sound finances of the local body. And that is the only way consistent with the spirit of local self-government. Indiscriminate supersession of local bodies is a great disservice to that cause and a gross abuse of power.

Frankly Speaking

O'DUFFY'S COLLAPSE.

The much advertised march of the Dublin Blue Shirts, General O'Duffy's newly started Fascist organisation, has come to nought. The General's courage fizzled out, on reading the President's ban.

We do not know whether Mr. Cosgrave is behind the new army; he may or may not be. But this direct challenge to Mr. De Valera was bound to be met with resistance.

It would have been a grave blunder if the Irish Nazis were allowed to get the better of constituted authority in Ireland, for we might have had a repetiton of some of the disgusting things that have taken and are taking place both in Italy and Germany.

The British Press is warmly sympathetic to any movement which is directed against Mr. De Valera, but as long as the latter has the backing of his people, it is useless to try to oust him.

A "REGRETTABLE" INCIDENT.

The incident in the Bombay Legislative Council is to be regretted, as it is the first of its kind in the Presidency. Mr. P. D. Kulkarni is an honest, straightforward, but rather unpractical member of the Council—unpractical in the sense that he does not know that these legislatures are a sham.

It is rather strange that in an administration which is openly based on communalism, whether it is between Hindus and Muslims or Hindus and their many castes and sects, an innocent remark, and what is more a demand for information, should have been resented by the Minister concerned.

Mr. S. T. Kambli is a rather short-tempered man, and gets unduly excited over trifles. He is not yet accustomed to public life, but he must take these jibes along with his fat salary. It is all in the day's work.

We sympathise with Mr. Kulkarni for his thirst for knowledge and simplicity of purpose, but he has no business in the present Council.

WANTED CONCERTED EFFORT.

Sirdar Jamiat Singh's anxiety to organise relief for the released Congress prisoners is commendable but it is neither necessary nor desirable for him to fast till satisfactory arrangements for relief are made.

At any rate, his proposed fast may well be postponed till after patient concerted efforts have been made to tackle the question.

From the letter from "A Sympathiser", published in our columns on Wednesday and from some other sources we gather that the question is already being seriously considered by several responsible persons. It is necessary, however, that these should meet together and make better organised efforts to obtain the necessary funds.

Sirdar Jamiat Singh may well take the initiative in convening the meeting. It may yield better results than a precipitate fast.

A NOTORIOUS JAIL.

The Bombay Government cannot be congratulated on their proposal to convert the Visapur temporary prison into a permanent one.

This jail has long been notorious for its insanitary conditions and its bad hospital record.

The Government have closed three of the four temporary prisons opened on the renewal of the Civil Disobedience Movement but propose to retain the Visapur jail, the worst of the lot. And they have advanced no better ground for the proposal than that brick-making near the prison can be made a source of profit.

Judged on non-mercenery grounds, Visapur is about the worst place for a jail, unless it is the policy to reproduce in India some of the conditions in the Andamans.

The Home Member argues that Visapur is not the worst place in the Presidency. But even he will have to admit from its past records that it is one of the worst.

SAFEGUARD CAPITALISM.

It is difficult for the Calcutta Municipal Corporation to make any headway against the opposition of the Government and the interested bodies in Calcutta, who are backed by the Minister.

The Municipality have put forward a comprehensive electricity scheme for their purpose and the Minister has been doing his best to persuade the Corporation from proceeding further with it. As it is, two years have passed, and every Council Session sees more measures for curbing the Corporation's powers.

As soon as the scheme was put forward, the company which supplies electricity to the Corporation at once reduced its price and no doubt subterranean efforts are being made to influence the Government to safeguard British capitalists' interests.

The note now published by the Corporation makes the whole position clear and proves how very unreasonable the Government have been in this matter. The least they can now do is to sanction the scheme straightway, without further exhibition of their partiality for vested interest.

Readers' Views

TILAK'S POLICY

From P. G. Joshi, Erandole.

I appreciate your courtesy in publishing my letter on what was Tilak's Policy; but I was sorry to read your note appended thereto. Please allow me to say that your remarks therein are wholly unjust and unfair to your political opponents.

You do not seem to be aware of Mr. Horniman having ever spoken about Tilak's policy not being given a trial. I beg to refer you to Mr. Horniman's speech delivered at Vile Parle and reported in your paper (Dak) of 11th July 1933. He is reported to have said as follows: "But, I feel, having been in close touch with Tilak, if the guidance that Lokmanya gave 12 or 13 years ago had been followed in the subsequent ten years, perhaps the Congress and the country would have been saved from such a crisis". This is exactly what the Poona School has been saying for the last 13 years.

I was not concerned with the "proper meaning" of the phrase "Responsive Co-operation;" I only desired to place before your readers the meaning which Lok. Tilak attached to the phrase, he coined to indicate his policy. I do not agree with you that Tilak's Poona followers "placed upon it, both in speech and practice, after his death" an interpretation which was something very different, to anything of which the Lokmanya himself would have approved." In fairness, you should have at least given a single instance to justify your remarks.

The unkindest cut of all, is your styling the Responsive Co-operation Party a "co-operation-at-any-price Party." "I strongly protest against this wanton abuse and ridicule and challenge you to justify it by citing concrete instances or to withdraw the insinuation unreservedly. I beg emphatically to affirm that the Poona School of Politics has never preached in speech or practice the policy of "co-operation-at any-price."

I honestly feel that the "Chronicle's" present policy of capturing the electorates and the legislatures and working the constractive programme with special emphasis on Swadeshi, does not differ an iota from the policy of the "Responsive Co-operation" Party. The need of the hour, it seems to me is the collaboration of all the Parties having identical programmes. And I trust that you will make such collaboration possible by not unnecessarily wounding the feelings of those who are trying to follow the late Lokmanya's policy according to their best lights.

DISCARDED HEROES

From Abdul Rehman Mitha.

I congratulate Sirdar Jamiat Singh on his pointed appeal on behalf of the released prisoners. The pitiable and the harrowing conditions painted by him are true word by word. Will it make any impression on Bombay? Will Bombay wake up before it is too late?

Can the country forget its obligations which it owes to the brave and patriotic volunteers, who are to-day moving about in the streets of Bombay, without food and shelter in this inclement rainy weather. The volunteers who have sacrified their all for the sake of Truth and enhanced the prestige and honour of our Motherland? They were being packed off to jails with honours and flowers and are greeted on their release from jails as Mavaalies and beggars, with starvation facing them for the reward of their sacrifice. In a free country they would have been hailed as National Heroes but in the land of slavery they are welcomed as beggars.

What must be the feeling of these national heroes when they are released? With what expectation they must be returning to Bombay and think of their bitter disappointment when they are being disillusioned on their return. Is this disillusionment not sufficient to turn any human being into a beast? Where is the conscience of Bombay which comes out to protest even for the slaughter of the animals?

Starvation and the pangs of hunger force these unfortunate ones to humiliate themselvs at the door of these proud ones who are living in comfort and luxury on the height of fashionable Malabar Hills. Will they care to hear the voice of agony raised outside their luxurious palaces? by these ill-treated and unfortunate volunteers who have ruined their careers so that the rich might gain by their sacrifices? What can stir the conscience of the rich if it is not stirred by the mighty and noble sacrifices made for their sake.

BOHRAS & WAKF ACT

From "K."

In your issue of the 29th ultimo, there appeared an article by one Mr. Ansari on "The Dawoodi Bohras and the Wakf Act." It presents one side of the question, and I am sure, you will permit me the hospitality of your columns to present the other side.

The burden of Mr. Ansari's article is religious freedom. This bogey of "Religious Freedom in Danger" is raised up anywhere and everywhere, only with a view to propound the policy of "Let alone."

I use the words 'better regulation" advisedly, for the meaning and purpose of the Wakf Act is greatly misunderstood. Most of the opponents of the Wakf Act, who enlarge upon its calamities and its revolutionary character, must not have ever cared to look at the Act itself, for, if they had done so, they could not have misunderstood it so grossly.

Even granting Mr. Ansari's contention (which is not a fact) that the Wakf Act is not meant for those communities whose Wakfs are well administered, this is simply begging the question. What test is there in the absence of accounts that the Wakfs are well administered. On the other hand, while other communities are forging ahead in the matter of social, educational and material progress, we find the Bohra community moving at a snail's pace; and we find the poor man's problem becoming more stressing everyday.

This notwithstanding, when Mr. Ansari goes a step further and says that, the Wakf Act infringes religious freedom, he shows his ignorance of the provisions of the Act. The Act does not demand of the "Mutawalli" that he should spend the Trust income or the Trust property on particular objects or in a particular manner. It only requires that after the Mutawalli has spent the income according to the objects for which the Wakf was created, he should make up an account of the expenditure and file it in court.

This being so, how, one would ask, does the question of religious liberty come in? Mr. Ansari vaguely suggests that Islami Shariat provides that "when a Moslem sect or community has its own religious head, he should be the sole trustee of the Wakfs of that community." One would like to know, where does this novel theory of Islam come from? Were it so, all the scores of Wakfs in the Bohra community managed quite independently of the Head Priest, must be declared religiously invalid, and all those trustees who have helped to work these independent trusts should be declared sinners. What consolation is there for them to know that all their labour of love was lost; nay, irreligiously spent.

Surely, Mr. Ansari will not take up this ridiculous position. The only other conclusion would be that what he means is that other trustees may, without their religious liberty being infringed, be held accountable, but the Mullaji Saheb should not be. This would be identifying religious liberty with the non-accountability of the Head Priest. In that case I would refer him to Paras 202-204 of the judgment of 'C.J.' Martin in the famous Chandabhoy Galla case. To cite a few lines, "The liberty granted to one subject must not be used to the detriment of another subject. Hence the Law has to impose restraints on those who misuse the privileges of a free citizen. The fact that such restraints exist and apply to all citizens alike, is no slur upon the honest citizen. It is unthinkable that His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, for instance, would commit any criminal offence, but he is subject to the criminal law all the same, and this involves no slur. The existence of these civil restrictions is no more a slur upon the honest trustee, than the existence of criminal restraints upon the honest citizen. Hence in my judgment the infallibility of any particular individual does not affect his theoretical legal position in the slightest. His Holiness the Pope of Rome claims to be infallible and immaculate, and his followers are numbered by the millions, and yet in Moore v. the Pope (1919, Irish Reports, 316) His Holiness submitted to the Jurisdiction of the Irish Courts, and was held to be a trustee."

All these facts and considerations will go to show that the Wakf Act has been greatly misunderstood.

Anglo-Indian "Con" Men In Cheating Charge

Clever Ruse Of Inducing Unemployed People To Part With Their Hard-Earned Money In Return For Jobs

The unemployment that prevails to-day all over the city, and the world over, has created a new School of Confidence Tricksters, whose business it is to exploit this universal calamity to their own mean advantage. They beat about the City on the qui vive for any gullible unemployed people, and through their Smooth Blarney talk they induce their victims to part with their money on the alleged pretext of securing a billet for them.

An unemployed Christian youngman S. M. D'Souza, narrated the circumstances under which he was induced to part with Rs. 100 and a bottle of Whisky on the alleged pretext of being given a job in the B.B. & C.I. Railway Stores before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on Saturday.

Benjamin Bernard Nasic (47) Proprietor of the Burma Timber Supply Company, Ballard Estate, and (2) Francis Rodriques, an ex-employee of the Company stood charged under Section 420 and 114 of the Indian penal code, with the offence of cheating and abetment, in respect of sum of Rs. 100.

Mr. W. K. Mankar, Police Prosecutor, for the prosecution briefly outlined the facts of the case and called the complainant S. M. D'Souza in the witness box, who deposed that about the middle of June last, one John Faria introduced him to the second accused S. F. Rodriques. The second accused in the course of conversation told the witness that there was a good job vacant in the B.B. and C.I. Rly Mahalaxmi Stores, and that he was in a position to obtain it through the influence of the first accused for the witness.

The second accused told witness that some money must be paid to a certain officer in the stores in order to curry favour in securing the appointment for the witness. A sum of Rs. 150 was demanded. Witness stated that he could not afford to pay such a large sum but promised to pay a reasonable remuneration after the job was obtained for him.

WITH APPLICATION.

The second accused then asked witness to bring Rs. 50 and come the following day with an "Application" ready for the Mahalaxmi Stores.

On June 13 witness and his friend John Faria called at the Burma Timber Supply Company, with the money. They were introduced to the first accused Benjamin Bernard Nasic, to whom the application was shown. Certain alterations were made by the first accused who asked witness to make a fair copy of the same and to come again on June 19. The sum of Rs. 50 was paid to the second accused.

On June 19 witness called on the Company, and the first and second accused took witness and his friend to Mahaluxmi Stores. They were asked to wait outside, while the first accused went inside and returned after a few minutes. The first accused told witness that everything had been fixed up but more money was needed, before a letter of appointment was sent to him. Witness was asked to pay Rs. 50 and a bottle of whisky to the first accused. Witness subsequently paid Rs. 50/- which the first accused told witness was to be paid to the "Officer" and also gave him a bottle of whisky for which he paid Rs. 8-8-0.

Repeated visits were thereafter made to the office of the accused and evasive replies were given to witness. Witness then learnt that his application was not on the waiting list in B.B. and C.I. Rly. Stores. He thereupon demanded repayment. The accused failed to pay and a complaint was lodged with the Phalton Road Police who arrested the accused.

Accused No. 1 denied having received any money from the complainant. The second accused admitted having received only Rs. 50 which he stated was voluntarily given by the witness for his expenses.

The Magistrate framed charges against the accused under Section 420 and 114 to which both accused pleaded not guilty.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

BOMBING TO PLEASE NADIRSHAH

(Continued from Page 6.)

of the recent London Conferences. In regard to these, the Cabinet will soon receive the assistance of Sir George Schuster who is returning to Simla on the 20th from the World Economic and the Reserve Bank Conference.

TO PLEASE NADIR SHAH

Mr. George Lansbury in the House of Commons protested on Thursday last against the ethics of bombing on Bajauris. The Foreign Office here and the Army Headquarters were surprised at the views of the leader of the Labour Party, when as a matter of fact only two years ago the Labour Government had permitted the use of bombing on recalcitrant Khajauris. There was a small conference of Press representatives who were told by the Foreign Secretary that what the Government of India were doing was nothing strange nor so inhuman as was imagined.

But the fact remains, that from the next day, all bombing ceased over Kotkai and only aeroplane demonstrations were resorted to. Kotkai which is said to have been harbouring the three offending persons has very nearly been razed to the ground andn nothinng further has been done except that land troops consisting of all Indians have been stationed at Ghalanai. Where the three mischief-makers are hiding, is still shrouded in mystery. None is in a position to say whether they will be traced at all. Still the Government of India, at the suggestion of King Nadirshah, will carry on their operations until there is a reasonable prospect of the surrender of the three persons.

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OFFICIAL & PERSONAL.

Mr. W. L. R. Herapath, Miss Herapath, Major J. C. Walker, Major and Mrs. H. J. Rice, Captain and Mrs. W. E. G. Hemming and Mr. J. B. A. Hankey dined at Government House, Ganeshkhind.

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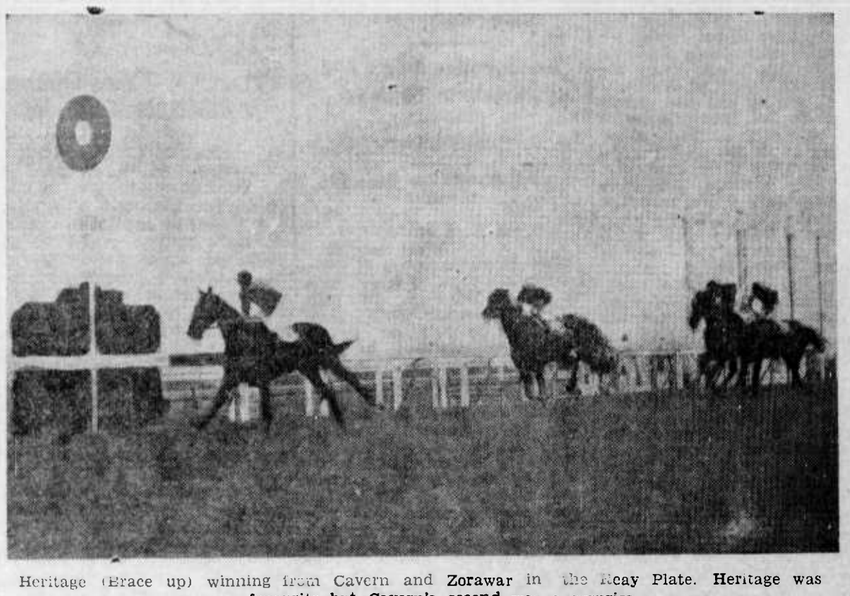
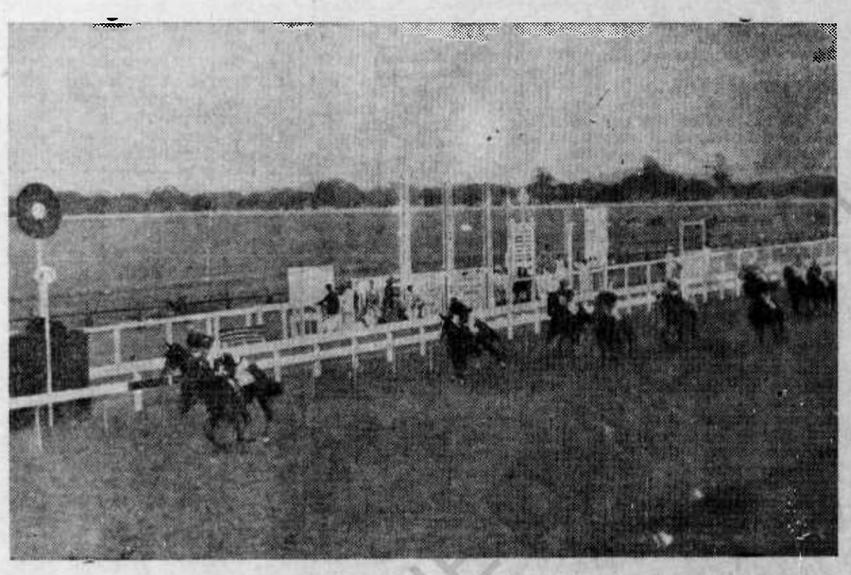
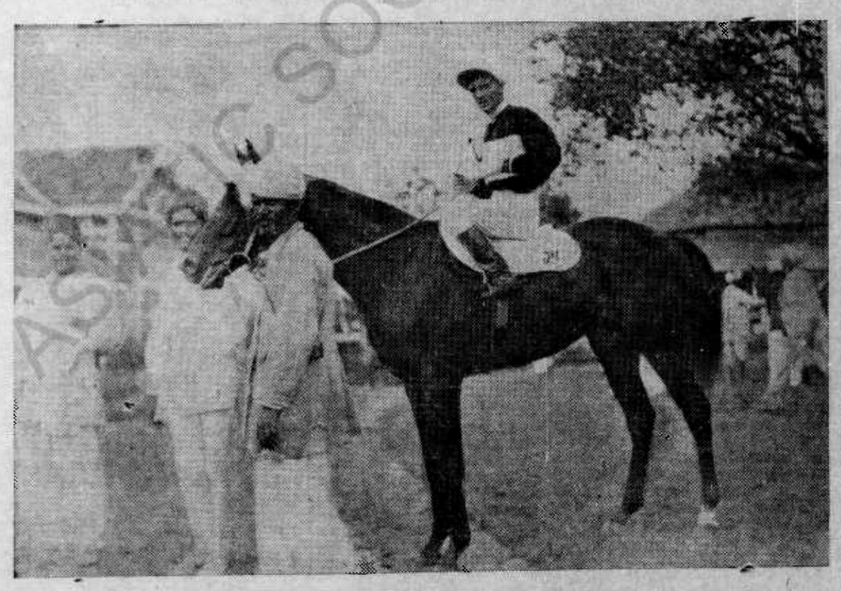
PICTURES FROM POONA: SATURDAY'S RACE SCENES



Heritage (Erace up) winning from Cavern and Zorawar in the Relay Plate. Heritage was favourite but Cavern's second was a surprise.

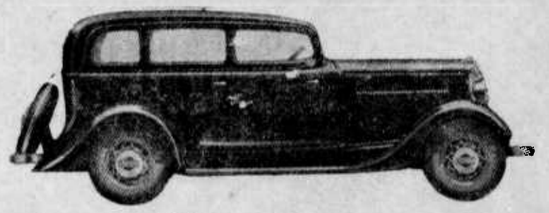


Daftrum, on the outside, win Plate--a handicap for Indian horses. ning from Truro in the Mysore



Daftrum was ridden by Dillon who scored three times.

The "Bookies" had a bad day. A scene at one of the Book-maker's stalls.



CARS WITH A FUTURE

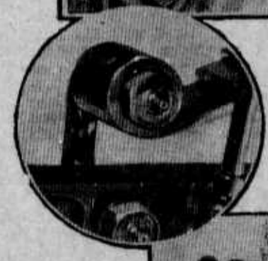
Among most remarkable cars, at their price, which have come on the market in recent months are the newly introduced Continental 'BEACON' and 'FLYER'. They are not only exceedingly good looking and pleasing to the eye with their graceful sweeping lines, but there are several new and exclusive features which tend to give the modern motor cars that childish simplicity which were undreamed of a few years ago.

The BEACON which is a 4 cylinder car, is a really sound engineering proposition. The engine is extremely silent and has an acceleration and pick-up which is not usually found in a 4 cylinder car and can only be described as "wonderful". This extreme silence is due to the engine being mounted, or cushioned, in live rubber, so however much the engine vibrates it is not transferred to the body of the car and in consequence one experiences a restful riding sensation.

The self-starter on the Continental is positively unique. There is no button to press or knob to kick, it is only necessary to turn a key and the engine starts. If the engine stalls at any time and so long as the key is turned to the "on" position the self starter starts the engine automatically; this is is invaluable when the engine stalls in traffic.

To drive and control this car is the essence of simplicity, the dashboard is singularly devoid of useless gadgets, the steering is delightfully easy and the synchro-mesh gears make changing effortless.

RACE CAR PRACTICE IN UNSPRING WEIGHT



Continental's exclusive double cantilever rear springs are anchored to the cross member. The weight is carried by the frame and not by the axle. Unsprung weight is reduced by approximately 24 p.c.*

The front spring is fixed at the left, and this shackle at the right is the only one on the car.

The springing will be appreciated by owners who have occasion to go into the country, the deepest pot hole is hardly felt and a good speed can be maintained over the roughest road. The double cantilever rear springs are anchored to the cross member, the weight is therefore carried by the frame and not by the rear axle.

There is plenty of room both for passengers and driver. The comfort of real leather covered upholstery, combined with excellent springing leaves one after a long journey as fresh as when that journey was started.

*Detail of a front mounting. Note the rubber core within the sturdy coiled spring.

Every Continental Saloon car is fitted with a wireless aerial, so even the longest and most uninteresting trip can be shortened and made enjoyable by good music.

A few of its many exclusive features are:—The shackle on the right is only one on the car. The cantilever spring construction at the rear makes possible an exceptionally wide rear seat cushion. Universals are the needle bearing type, used hitherto only on highly priced cars. The sliding joint which is part of the transmission and not part of the propellor sheet, insures positive lubrication.

From the marvellous performance already achieved by these two Continental cars, from the riding comfort, the appearance and the ease in driving, a wonderful future is predicted for them in India.

*The front chassis mounting is at the centre of the semi-elliptic, transverse front spring, another feature exclusive with Continental.

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"PARADISE FOR FOREIGNERS AND COMMUNALISTS"

Jamnadas Mehta Condemns Statutory Railway Authority As Blow To Present Privileges Of Legislature

In the course of a press statement on the Statutory Railway authority, Mr. Jamnadas M Mehta, President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation says

"The travails of a new constitution for India continue unabated in London; but it is reported that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has now decided not to act the midwife any longer. Sir Tej Bahadur is apt to regard himself as a veteran warrior in the fight for Indian freedom, and although his countrymen think quite otherwise, the question may safely be left to the judgment of history But Sir Tej will no doubt remember that he had received—particularly from Sir Samuel Hoare—the greatest credit for the scheme of the All-India Federation adumbrated in the White Paper.

The more one studies this constitutional curiosity, the more conscious one becomes of its hybrid character, its combination of an alien domination in alliance with medieval despotism on the one side, and a castrated democracy on the other, thrown together in an endless and unequal struggle for power, with a Viceroy ostensibly keeping the ring for the compatants, but really backing the reactionary side. If Sir Tej is proud of this performance, his optimism must be greater than that of Mr. Micawber. Also, he will not deny that he has already acquiesced in the Communal Award; indeed he had supported separate electorates in the First Round Table Conference and yet the so-called settlement of the so-called communal question is a most reactionary arrangement calculated in a thousand ways to cripple the growing nationalism of the Indian people This is Sir Tej Bahadur's second achievement.

WITHHOLDING FREEDOM

His third achievement is the Statutory Railway Authority to which he agreed as a member of the Federal Structure Committee of the First Round Table Conference. We now know that the Constitution Act will make it obligatory on the future Indian Government to constitute a Railway Authority on the lines laid down by the British Parliament. I wonder whether this in any sense can be called a step towards self Government for India and whether it is not a conscious deliberate act of withholding from us the power which ought to belong to us. If this is self-government I should like to know what foreign domination is.

The people of India have invested over 800 crores in building their Railways, they have paid through the nose during the years that the Railways were running at a loss. Even to-day they are annually spending nearly 100 crores for working these Railways, for paying interest and depreciation on the capital and for maintaining a costly and predominantly non-Indian personnel at the head. In the deliberations for the transfer of responsibility to the people of India, the natural and proper course would have been to vest the full control of these Railways in the Swaraj Government, to be worked as all State-owned Railways are worked in other countries by Governments responsible to the Legislatures. But in India we have the paradox that Indians who went to England to discuss the question of a Statutory Railway Authority will return home after having themselves agreed to give the last word on this question to a distant, ignorant and interested foreign legislature.

THEY ARE INNOCENT!

To do justice to our countrymen who have agreed to this extraordinary arrangement, it must be stated that almost every one of them is innocent fo the origin, the history and the present position of the Indian Railways. Their knowledge of the Railway problems is limited to the grievance of Third Class Passengers which they ventilate generously during five days at the time of the Railway Budget to the great relief of the Railway Board which finds its demands for funds to the tune of 100 crores carried without any real scrutiny year after year. Some of the other gentlemen who have signed the report relating to the Statutory Railway Authority are rank communalists concerned for a few jobs on the Railways for their community. Not one member could be charged with having even a nodding acquaintance with the financial, administrative or commercial sides of the Railways and the result is that those who went to gather wool (a charitable assumption) have come back shorn. If Indians who have put their signatures to this document were not the willing tools, they must stand convicted of being the innocent dupes of the British Imperialists who took them to London. For the reasons stated below the British cannot possibly agree to allow the responsible Indian Government of the future to control and manage our Railways.

BRITISHERS FEAR.

These reasons are:—

Firstly, that a part of the Indian Railway debt is held by the British investor and he will not trust us for the regular payment of interest on this debt and for the return of the capital. Secondly, that Railways are far too important from the Military and strategic point of view to be left in the hands of the subject race who might any day revolt. Thirdly, that the responsible Indian Government of the future might conceivably Indianise the personnel of the Railway Services a little too soon, leaving little or nothing for the philanthropic Britishers who might desire to serve us. And fourthly, that a Railway Authority controlled by the responsible Indian Government might perpetrate the inexcusable folly of giving the large contracts for Railway material and stores to indigenous concerns.

All these disasters must be prevented at any cost; nothing can be left to chance and therefore (1) the responsible Indian Government which may come into existence hereafter should be confronted with the obligation of setting up a Statutory Railway Authority controlling and working our Railways in virtual independence of that Government. (2) That this Authority must be constituted under the Parliamentary Act itself so that no one in India, not even its own supposedly responsible Government could touch it with a profane hand. (3) That the Viceroy as the eternal dictator should have a finger in this, as in every other, pie possibly through the nomination of the part of the personnel of the Railway Authority and more largely through those vast powers of intereference which are summed up in the convenient phrase "Special Responsibilities".

CLOSE PRESERVE.

Thus are Indian Railways to be made safe for British exploitation and that too on the recommendation of a body having a majority of Indians on it. This very comfortable and edifying arrangement is being proposed ostensibly to keep a commercial enterprise like the Railways free from the taint of political influence, but really to continue the Indian Railways as a close preserve for the ruling class. For the same reason the Reserve Bank must be removed from the control of the Indian Government. This is a very convenient doctrine and is invariably requisitioned into service for preventing the Indian people from securing real power in essential matters.

If a Municipality presents an Address to a Governor or a Viceroy, good, bad or indifferent, it is only doing a civic duty. But if it presents an Address to a popular leader it is political demonstration, if a public body donates money for an official show, there is nothing political about it, but if it votes funds for the relief of strikers, it is certainly a political stunt and may be vetoed by the Government. The fact of the matter is that in the public affairs of this country, everything that perpetuates the rights and privileges of the Master Class is regarded as a normal ordinary affair. But whatever asserts the self-respect of the people or whatever is calculated to uphold their claims to power for authority is dubbed as political. To denounce as political influence the exercise by the Indian Government of its right to run its own Railways in the manner it thinks must conducive to the welfare of the Indian people is one more illustration of imperialistic arrogance whose indecency is equalled only by its selfishness

WORKERS REJECT.

So far as the Indian Railway workers are concerned they will not accept this Statutory Authority which is being foisted upon them. They have not asked for it; in fact they were and still are opposed to it; they have not been consulted about it, on the contrary their demand for consultation publicly made has been turned down and they are to be handed over bund hand and foot to an authority which is virtually independent of their Government and which must, as things stand, necessarily become an instrument of exploitation for the benefit of the ruling class. Railway workers in India will fight with every legitimate weapon in their power to resist this most reactionary arrangement. They will refuse to be treated as mere chattels to be transferred from one master to another. The least that should have been done is that the whole question should have been left to be dealt with by the responsible Indian Government and in the meantime status quo should have been maintained.

BID FOR AUTOCRACY.

Under the new dispensation the Indian legislature would cease to have even the partial control of the Railways it now has whether in the matter of finance, administration or general Railway policy. The Indian Government will b impotent before the Statutory Authority; even if the whole personnel of this authority is nominated by the Indian Government the Viceroy will always be there to interpose his own view of things in the exercise of that compendious name for autocracy euphemistically called "Special Responsibilities." The Railway Agents and the other Heads of Departments will be so many Czars whose authority no one can question. The Great Transport Service of the country will be the paradise of foreigners, and communalists the travelling public and the trading classes, will be the victims of a monopolist body while the Railway Workers will be left to the tender mercies of irresponsible autocrats in the matter of their pay, prospects and other conditions of service. They will be less than human if they did not resist this extraordinary bid for autocracy by the Master Class in India

DRIVE AGAINST COMMUNISTS

Essen Police Effect 200 Arrests In 10 Days

ALL CARS SEARCHED

Leaflet Distributors Chased & Captured

(SPECIAL CABLE)

BERLIN, Aug. 12.

More extensive arrests of Communists are reported from several parts of Germany. All cars, lorries, motor-cycles, milk vegetable carts entering or leaving Berlin are searched by Nazi Storm Troopers under the instructions of Secret Police.

In addition a strong force searched the streets for distributors of Communist leaflets. Three Communists caught in the act posting an anti-Nazi poster have been captured after a chase.

The discovery of Communist headquarters is reported by the Essen police, who in the course of ten days drive made 200 arrests.

Many arrests are also made in a similar drive in several parts of Baden.

EMPIRE BOND AND ITS WORLD IMPORTANCE

Prince Of Wales Opines That Empire League Has Justified Itself To Commonwealth Of All Nations

LONDON (By Air Mail.)

The Prince of Wales spoke of the Bond of Empire and its importance in the world, at a London Dinner in connection with the sixth biennial conference of the British Empire Service League "We have had a great World Conference'.' said the Prince, "and the British Commonwealth of Nations was one of the greatest powers that took part in that conference. It is a power of integral parts separated by thousands of miles, but we are a very powerful part or country of the world, and because of our position we can never have any narrow, national character. I believe, and I say to you at this important gathering of Britishers in London, that for one of the greatest powers of the world to have no narrow individualistic national character but yet be a great bond is a very important thing at the present." (Cheers.)

HISTORY OF LEAGUE.

The League was founded by Lord Haig to unite all the ex-servicemen of the Empire in one great body. "I think we can say," said the Prince "that after ten years this League has justified its existence among the governments of all parts of the Commonwealth of Nations, and has justified its existence with the British people."

A ROUGH WORLD.

Mr. Winston Churchill said it was rough world in which we lived to-day, when he responded to the toast "The Guests." "Empires have tottered, and almost every human institution which existed before the war has been removed or cast away, but here we are. I speak increasingly on behalf of the older generation, but we have not got a bad tale to tell to the young men who are coming on. We did not go into the war to gain anything for ourselves, but we came out of it without losing a single inch of territory or authority."

MR. THOMAS'S CONFIDENCE.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Dominions, opened the sixth biennial conference of the League earlier in the day when Lord Jellicoe, the Grand President, was in the chair. The Associations of ex-Servicemen of the League, and delegates attended from the United Kingdom, the Irish Free State, Australia, British Guiana, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, India, Malaya, Mauritius, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Rhodesia, Sierra Leona and South Africa. "Conferences in these days are supposed to be associated with lost causes," Mr. Thomas said in his welcoming speech, "but when I look at the objects of your Association, the circumstances responsible for bringing you into being, and the magnificent work you accomplished in a hundred and one different ways, there is no one who can suggest for the moment that yours is a lost cause." Mr. Thomas referred to the millions of men who lost their lives in the war, and said that the thought came to the mind; "I wonder whether the sacrifice was too great?" "Doubts may arise in many minds," he said, "but if we look at the world to-day and see what is taking place—kings dethroned dictators of one kind or another set up, turmoil and stress and untold misery throughout the world—we can take comfort and pride and satisfaction in the knowledge that so far as the British Empire is concerned there never was an occasion when we had more reason to be proud of our citizenship than at this moment, and never an occasion, in spite of all difficulties, when we were more confident of the future of the Empire, and more devoted to its supreme head.

"That is something on the credit side that enables us to say truthfully they did not die in vain."

Lord Jellicoe said he hoped that in a very short time they would be able to resume sending ex-servicemen and their families to settle on lands in the Dominions.—Reuter.

NAZI PRESS HAILS STERILISATION LAW

Operation Leaves No After-Effects Either On Men Or Women

BERLIN, (By Mail).

The remarkable sterilisation law which is to come into operation on January 1st next is hailed by the Berlin newspapers as one of the most important laws contributed by the national socialist Government and one that is bound to have ear-raching beneficial effects on the future of the nation.

Details of the new law disclose that under the category of hereditary diseases are included deafness, dumbness and blindness, epilepsy, st. vitus dance, chronic alcoholism, insanity, mental derangement and serious hereditary malformation of the body.

Persons suffering from these ailments can be sterilized either of their own free will or compulsorily if the new health courts so decide.

The operation of sterilization, it is pointed out, is quite a simple one and leaves no after-effects either on men or women. Emasculation is only to be resorted to, on the other hand, in the case of dangerous sexual criminals, and a special law is shortly to be enacted authorising such an operation.—Reuter.

LINDBERGS ARRIVE AT ANGMAGSALIK

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 13.

Lindberg and his wife have arrived at Angmagsalik from Julianhaab en route to Reykjavik.—Reuter.

VALLE OUT OF DANGER

MADRID, Aug 13

General Valle has been pronounced to be out of danger.—Reuter.

ALL THREATS FAIL

Gold Holders Defy Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, (By Mail.)

Threat after threat has failed to make a number of American gold "hoarders" turn over their gold to the United States Government. They still turn a deaf ear to Prsident Roosevelt's executive order.

Two hundred and eleven of these "hoarders" in particular are defying the United States Government to come and take their gold. The Attorney-General says that these people hold 1,207,057 dollars worth of gold.

Officials of the Department of Justice have repeatedly threatened them with prosecution, but apparently they believe that the President has exceeded his constitutional authority and that if the matter is brought to the courts, the supreme court will uphold their refusal.

The Atorney General said that when and how he would proceed against those "hoarders" had not

THE RIDDLE OF LIFE

——is not what the ancient philosophers thought it to be. The riddle to-day is unemployment, unstable income and insufficient earning. Have you not had this riddle to solve? Are you still trying to solve it? If so, may we help you? We may bring to you fresh hope, fresh courage for the future

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FOREIGN TRADE OF KARACHI

Figures For July

The statistics of the foreign trade of the port of the Karachi for July 1933 issued by the Collector of Customs show that the total value of imports (merchandise) amounted to Rs. 80 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 82 lakhs and that of export to Rs. 88 lakhs and increase of Rs. 28 lakhs as compared with the figures for July 1932. The progressive total for the four months ending July 1933 show a decrease of Rs. 1.38 crores or 26 per cent under imports but an increase of Rs. 72 lakhs or 21 per cent under exports.

Comparative figures of the principal imports and exports for July 1932 and 1933 are given below:—

IMPORTS.

	In July 1933. Quntity Tons	Value Rs.
Cotton manufactures ...		1297470
Sugar	2701	273845
Machinery and Mill work ...		362393
Metal and Ores ...		621810
Liquors ..		320864
Woollen goods ...		781584
Cotton. twist and yarn ...		6839
Oils ...		237221
Vehicles ...		320446

Increase or decrease as compared with July 1932.

	Quantity Tons	Value Rs.
Cotton manufactures ...		4335189
Sugar	13408	1379017
Machinery and mill work ...		583557
Metal and Ores ...		235423
Liquors ...		32585
Woollen goods ...		30283
Cotton, twist and yarn ...		24263
Oils ...		4480
Vehicles ...		2007

The decrease under cotton manufactures occurred in receipts of all the three main sub-divisions of piece-goods, viz., grey white and coloured. Imports of grey goods amounted to 1 million yards valued at Rs. 2 lakhs as against nearly 3 million yards value at Rs. 5 lakhs. while those of white and coloured goods totalled 5 million yards valued at Rs. 7 lakhs and 1¼ million yards valued at Rs. 2 lakhs as against 19½ million yards valued at Rs. 33 lakhs and 9½ million yards valued at Rs. 17 lakhs respectively in July 1932. The total imports of cotton piecegoods during the four months ending July 1933 amounted to 67¼ million yards valued at Rs. 1.09 crores, showing a decrease of 35 per cent in quantity and 41 per cent in value as compared with the corresponding period last year. The share of the United Kingdom in total imports of cotton piece-goods during the first four months of the current official year was 52½ million yards valued at Rs. 88 lakhs, a decrease of 35 per cent in quantity and 38 per cent in value, while that of Japan was 14-3/4 million yards valued at Rs. 20 lakhs, a decrease of 37 per cent in quantity and 47 per cent in value as compared with imports in the corresponding period of 1932-33. The decrease under sugar occurred in receipts of both Java and beet sugar. The total quantity of sugar imported during the four months ending July 1933 was 21305 tons as against 34816 tons in the corresponding period last year. Imports of machinery decreased as the result of reduced arrivals of electrical machinery from the United Kingdom. The decrease under metal was most noticeable in receipts of iron or steel tubes, pipes and fittings, wrought from Poland and Germany.

EXPORTS

	In July 1933. Quantity Tons	Value. Rs.
Cotton raw	10125	5193613
Wool, raw (Indian and Foreign)	1497	1123792
Skins, raw	465	440791
Hides, raw	193	147757
Rapeseed	5252	600805
Wheat	40	4047
Wheat Flour	701	75476
Barley	13	997

Increase or decrease as compared with July 1932.

	Quantity Tons	Value. Rs.
Cotton, raw	4542	2587975
Wool, raw (Indian and Foreign)	1357	957692
Skins, raw	418	387229
Hides, raw	171	137984
Rapeseed	4608	733036
Wheat	20	1250
Wheat Flour	68	1056
Barley	6	213

The increase under cotton occurred in shipments to Italy, France, Japan, Germany the United Kingdom and Belgium. The total quantity of cotton exported during the four months ending July 1933 quantity of cotton exported during the four months ending July 1933 was 57,-311 tons (320,943 bales) as against 29,348 tons (164347 bales) in the corresponding period of 1932-33. The increase in exports of raw wool occurred in shipments to the United Kingdom and the United States of America. The improvement in exports of raw hides and skins was due to larger purchases of cow hides by Germany and goatskins by the United States of America. Shipments of rapeseed decreased as the result of reduced purchases by Italy.—A.P.

LIMIT FIELDSMEN ON LEG SIDE

A. C. Maclaren's Suggestion To Counter Body-Line Bowling

Archie MacLaren, the old England and Lancashire captain, definitely ranges himself against "body-line" bowling. In the Manchester "Evening Chronicle" he says.

"There is only one way to abolish fast 'body-line' bowling, and that is by legislation. My suggestion is one of limiting the number of fieldsmen on the on or leg side to three or four at the most. on all wickets where the fast bowler is concerned. By this means good batsmen would quickly cause bowlers to change their tactics, employment of which would prove altogether too expensive.

"It is my contention, and a proven one. that a good batsman not only defend his heart with the bat, but can frequently score off the 'heart ball' by correct footwork and perfect timing of wrist turnover. The ball is deflected behind the square-leg position to a normal leg field of not more than three or four.

"But this delightful stroke immediately becomes a most dangerous one on the part of the batsman and made with the formation of the field consisting of two men in the long leg position and four grouped together short of the leg side."

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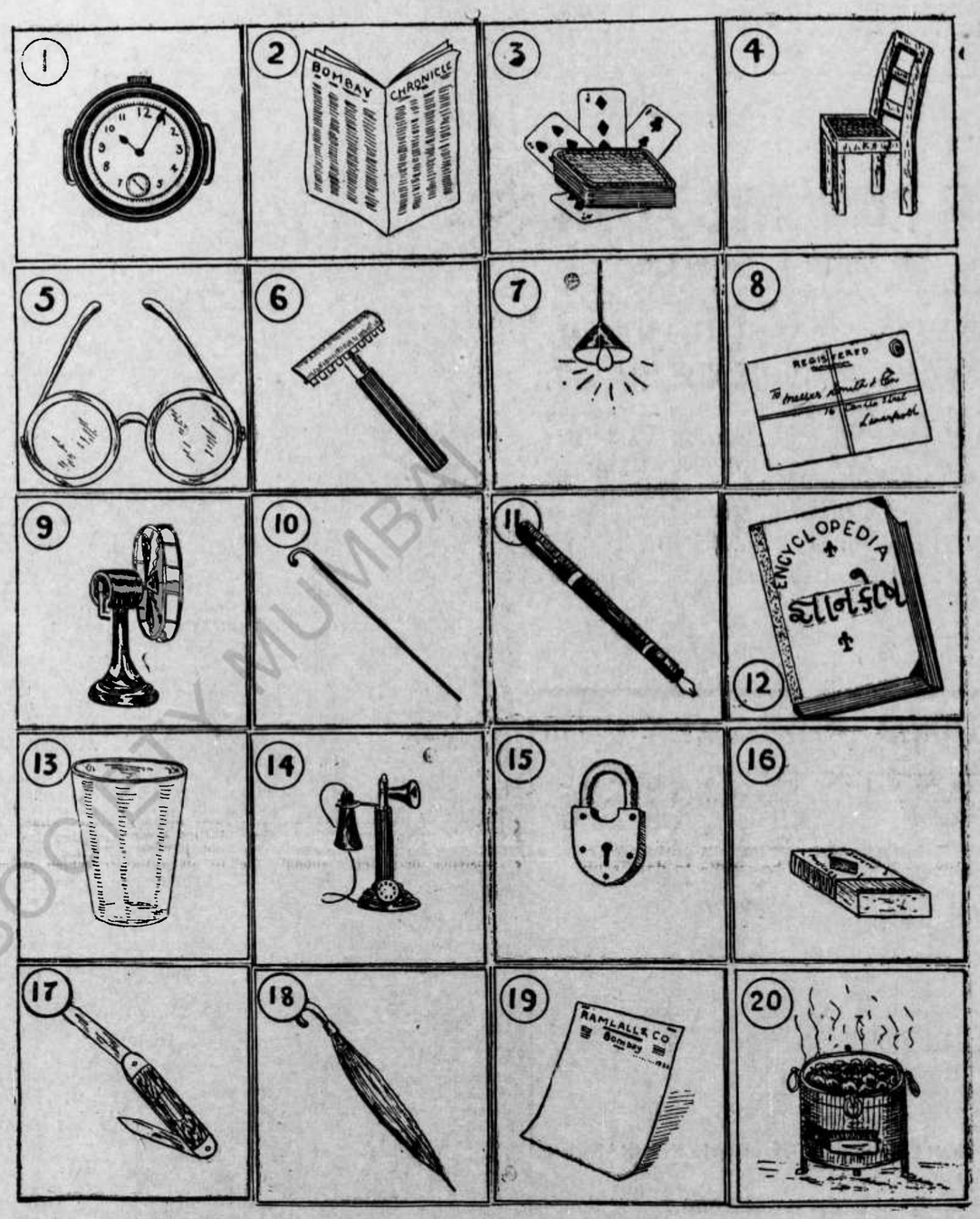
COMPETITION

WHAT DO WE USE THEM FOR?

1st PRIZE Rs. 500	2nd PRIZE Rs. 200	3rd PRIZE Rs. 100

AND CONSOLATION PRIZES Rs. 200



Here is a Competition that even the youngest of children can enter with as much confidence as their Seniors. We have illustrated twenty articles which are in daily use everywhere. Each one of these articles has a particular use and in the list of clues given we have named the uses of all the twenty articles. All you are asked to do is to select, from the list of clues given, the correct use for each article illustrated. For instance, illustration No. 6, depicts a razor. On glancing down the list of clues you note that No. 13 states FOR SHAVING. Obviously this is the correct use and therefore the correct answer.

For five minutes' application you stand a chance to earn more than many months' labour can bring you.

RULES.

1. After you have selected the right uses for the articles illustrated, enter only the NUMBER of the clue, against the appropriate Number of the illustration. as shown in the example. Do not enter the words of the clue.
2. When you have filled in all the clues, add your full name and address, enclose EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS and post it to the

COMPETITION MANAGER,
Post Box No. 706,
Bombay.

3. Any number of entries may be sent in the same cover, provided a separate EIGHT ANNAS in Stamps is enclosed for each entry. Insufficient Stamps will disqualify the Competitor.
4. All entries must reach this Office not later than the last post on 23rd August, 1933. Entries received after this date will not be included and will be declared forfeit.
5. Local competitors may hand in their entries personally at the offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" and obtain receipts for the same.
6. In case of ties the Management reserves the right to divide the prizes amongst the winning Competitors.
7. All Competitors enter the Competition on the distinct understanding that the Management's decision is legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition, and no correspondence will be entertained.
8. Results will be announced in our issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" on the 31st August, 1933. This is a Joint Competition appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" simultaneously.

COMPLETE LIST OF CLUES.

We use them daily for:—

1.	BREEZE.	7.	COMMUNICATION.
2.	CUTTING.	8.	RECREATION.
3.	DRINKING.	9.	LIGHTING.
4.	SECURITY.	10.	PUNCTUALITY.
5.	KNOWLEDGE.	11.	VISION.
6.	HEAT.	12.	CORRESPONDENCE
		13.	SHAVING.
		14.	PROTECTION.
		15.	ILLUMINATION.
		16.	INFORMATION.
		17.	WRITING.
		18.	REST.
		19.	SAFETY.
		20.	COVERING.

ENTRY COUPON

No. of Article.	No. of Clue.	No. of Article.	No. of Clue.
1		11	
2		12	
3		13	
4		14	
5		15	
6	13	16	
7		17	
8		18	
9		19	
10		20	

Name.....

Address.....

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ATTRACTIVE SCHEMES OF CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONAL AND MARRIAGE ENDOWMENTS
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MUTUAL
SWADESHI
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Largest Company amongst purely INDIAN MANAGED Life Insurance Offices.
Minimum Rates Maximum Benefits.
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NATIONAL FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.
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NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., Bombay Branch.

Indian Mill Piecegoods

The current quotations of Indian Mill made piece-goods issued by the Millowners' Association Bombay are as under:—

Bombay Aug. 9.

Name of Mill	Trade No.	Trade Mark	Ex-Mill price per piece. Rs. a. p.
GREY GOODS.			
GREY LONGCLOTH.			
Bombay Dyeing	.....	S-Quality	4 7 3
Burhanpur Tapti	3801	B. T. M.	5 7 9
Coimbatore	78	Electric Light	6 8 0
Colaba Land	6	Horse	5 14 6
Currimbhoys	81-12	Mahal	5 9 3
Crown Mill	13-12	Kaliamardhan	6 6 6
David Mill	1105	V-Quality	5 0 6
Hindoostan	8705	Tigers	6 11 6
Jacob Sassoon	....	Char Minar	6 0 9
Mysore Spg.	1178	Two Bird	7 0 0
New Gt. Eastern	6	Horse & Umbrella	5 14 6
Rachael Sasson	5303	....	6 1 9
Sholapur	1400	....	7 10 6
Western India	BBB13-12	Cocoanut Tree	6 9 0
GREY SHIRTING.			
Apollo Mill	3625	Pyala	5 12 3
Berar Mfg.	13-12 13-12	Pushpavati	5 15 0
Bombay Dyeing	136-12	....	5 5 6
Century	3625	Bugle	5 10 0
—Do.—	12500	Man & Globe (Narrow)	6 4 0
—Do.—	15100	Do. (Wide)	7 2 0
Crown Mill	140-12	Tijori	5 1 6
Currimbhoys	1215	Dog	7 0 6
David Mill	404	S. Quality	4 9 10 7 8
E. D. Sassoon	91-12 91-12	....	5 7 1 1 2
Edward Sassoon	6404	(Lightweight)	5 8 2 14
Framjee Petit	3625	Pehlwan	4 14 9
—Do.—	(X-quality)	Varghoda	4 5 4 12
—Do.—	92-12	Parsee	5 3 3
New Gt. Eastern	1305	Lion Rampant	5 12 3
Phoenix Mill	3491	Turkish Lady ...	5 6 0
Tata Mill	335	Darji	5 10 0
Western India	140-12	Sundari	6 4 0
GREY SHEETING.			
Colaba Land	1300	Rising Sun	5 12 3
Manchester	MM1215	....	7 7 3
Victoria	111	....	5 8 0
—Do.—	1111	....	4 9 3
GREY DOMESTICS.			
Colaba Land	12	Rising Sun	7 2 9
Crown Mill	1200	Tijori	7 3 0
Currimbhoys	10090	Post Box	4 12 6
New Gt. Eastern	1215	Cocoanut Tree & Lion	7 2 9
Svadeshi	34100	Kamal	14 6 0
Tata Mill	5503	Darji	12 6 3
GREY CHADAR.			
Ahm. Advance	1406	(Plain) Bull	1 11 6
—Do.—	5055	(Twill)	1 7 0
Berar Mfg.	1115-XX	Tiger	1 5 3
Crown Mill	1215	Tijori	1 10 3
Currimbhoys	801	Mahal	1 4 0
Mysore Spg.	220	Two Bird	1 7 0
—Do.—	240	Two Bird	1 11 3
Rachael Sassoon	1215	Hiraluxmi	1 9 7 1 2
Sholapur	245	....	1 5 3
Svadeshi	5050	Kamal	1 4 0
Tata Mill	650	Darji	1 9 0
GREY DRILL			(per piece.)
Currimbhoys	12125	Tiger	4 12 6
Manchester	222	....	7 4 6
Mysore Spg.	2	Two Bird	10 12 0
Victoria	4130-12	....	5 13 6
GREY DHOTIES.			(per pair).
Ahm. Advance	1940	Bull (N.B.)	1 11 0
—Do.— Saries)	1112	Ganga Utaran	Not quoted
Berar Mfg.	219	Tiger (P.B.)	1 8 9
Bombay Dyeing	.....	....	1 2 10
Burhanpur Tapti	4010	B. T. M.	1 9 7
Century	201-14	Swallow	1 9 5
Crown Mill	8181	Tijori	1 8 3
Currimbhoys	61000	Mahal	1 12 6
Hindoostan	3144	....	1 9 0
Indian Mfg.	1899	Lady at Toilet	1 8 6
Jacob Sassoon	931	Shield	1 9 9
Khandesh	1438	....	1 5 0
Meyer Sassoon	3081	(Apple (N.B.)	1 12 2 5 8
Mysore Spg.	MSM235	Two Bird	1 0 6
New Kaiser-I-Hind	5593	Bharat Janani	1 8 6
Rachael Sassoon	501	....	1 2 4 1 2
Sholapur	4909	....	1 11 9
Svadeshi	3401	Kamal	1 15 3
Tata Mills	1386	Darji	1 14 0
Victoria Mill	140	....	1 3 6
Western India	2142	Western Mill	1 6 9

18 MONTHS FOR SIR G. SCHUSTER'S SUIT CASE

London Thief Who Stole It From Motor-Car Proves To Be Hardened Criminal

Pleading guilty at the Old Bailey in mail week to stealing from a motor-car and a suitcase belonging to Sir George Schuster, Finance Member of the Government of India, Charles Goodwell (53), hair-dresser, was sentenced to 18 months' hard labour.

Detective Sergeant Searle proved a long list of convictions against the prisoner. At the age of 13, he said, the prisoner was sent to a reformatory for five years. Since then his sentences had included three terms of penal servitude of three years each in England and a term of five years' hard labour in Wellington, New-Zealand. Most of his offences were house-breaking, burglary, and stealing overcoats and bicycles. At the outbreak of the war Goodwell was on board a British merchant vessel in a German seaport. He was interned for the duration of the war and it was understood he suffered considerable privation.

Goodwell admitted that he had a bad record and said he did not expect to get off lightly but he had a brother in South-Africa who would get him work.

Passing sentence, the Recorder (Sir E. Wild, K.C.) said he was not a believer in punitive sentences. Because a man had six months for one offence there was no reason why he should work up to penal servitude. The only regard he paid to a man's previous record was whether he was a danger to the community. Goodwell had shown himself to be a nuisance to the community.

The Recorder said he must pay attention to the prevalence of stealing from unattended motor-cars, the case with which the thefts were committed, and the difficulty of their detection.

NUDE BATHS BANNED

Nude bathing at South Wales coast resorts this summer has been banned. This decision follows allegations of impropriety last year, when, it was alleged, men and women undressed on the open sands or behind rocks, and entered the water without suitable costumes.

Complaints were made at Barry, Ogmore, Porthcawl and Swansea that nude bathing was taking place, but this year inspectors have been parading the sands to take the names of bathers who offend against the by-laws.

Newly discovered!
A priceless safeguard to teeth

—an entirely new cleansing and polishing material has been developed that is twice as soft as polishing materials commonly used in tooth pastes. Gives teeth a higher polish, brighter lustre—FILM stains disappear completely.

THE Pepsodent Laboratories announce a revolutionary discovery—a new cleansing and polishing material for tooth paste. For six months Pepsodent Tooth Paste has contained this remarkable new material. It possesses three exclusive virtues:

1. It stands unexcelled in removing dull, destructive FILM.
2. Its texture is invisibly fine. Thus, it imparts a higher polish to enamel—a brilliant glaze or lustre.
3. It is *safe* because it is soft—yes, twice as soft—as polishing materials in common use.

Yet in *taste* and *appearance* Pepsodent is still the Pepsodent you have always known. In results and safety it is new—brand new.

Pepsodent—special FILM-removing tooth paste

Removing FILM is, and always will be, Pepsodent's chief duty. Today's Pepsodent performs that duty better than ever before. Its new cleansing and polishing material brings a change in teeth's appearance within a few days' time.

Get a tube of Pepsodent today. See how quickly and safely it rids your teeth of decay-producing film—how it polishes them to sparkling brilliance.

Pepsodent

Use Pepsodent Tooth Paste twice a day—
see your dentist at least twice a year

SAFELY RELY ON
AMRUTANJAN BALM
For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains
AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS

INSURE YOUR LIFE with SWADESHI
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SOUND and SAFE LIFE OFFICE
AGENTS WANTED. Apply Hasim Building, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

TWO THINGS WORTH KNOWING

FOR YOUR EYES
ANKHI KHOOSH
EYE DROP
A sure cure for:—
OPHTHALMIA, (Conjunctivitis) STYS, SORE, ITCHING or INFLAMED EYES SECRETING flakes of mucus at night
Pink eyes in Babies etc.
Stops watering eyes and clears vision.
READ THIS RECOMMENDATION.

ALL INDIA BLIND RELIEF ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, 17th June, 1931.
"ANKHI-KHOOSH" is a simple and efficacious remedy in cases of an inflammatory condition of the eyes. It is bland and soothing to the eye. Motorists and travellers, who are out in the open a good deal will find it of special benefit when the eyes are tired and sore from the effects of heat, glare and dust. Its soothing properties will be found beneficial to cinema-goers
"ANKHI-KHOOSH" is non-poisonous, and can therefore be recommended as a simple and safe remedy for use in the home.
(Sd.) R. CRAWFORD HUTCHINSON,
Organising Secretary.

Price annas twelve per bottle.

For SKIN TROUBLES
SKINBOONE
LOTION.
Promptly Cures
Ringworm of all kinds.
Weeping Eczema.
Infantile wet eczema.
HERPES, eczema on the scalp.
Dhobi's itch.
Barber's itch.
Watering and itching blisters on the foot and on or between toes known as "Hong-Kong foot."
DELHI SORES, ETC.
NO OIL, NO GREASE.
Will Not Stain Clothes
It dries up on application.
Will not injure the most delicate skin.
Price—
Large size Re. 1/- per bottle.
Small size As. 10 per bottle.
Stockists.—Kemp, Thompson Taylor, Phillips, Perry, Popular Pharmacy, T. A. Wagh & Bros. etc.
INTERNATIONAL REMEDIES CO., 4, Queen's Road, Fort, Bombay.

DOGS THAT DIED FOR COUNTRY

School Children Erect Monument In Japan

TOKIO, (By Mail.)

A monument has been unveiled in Zushi, (Kanagawa Prefecture) to two Japanese army dogs which were killed in action at Peitalying in Manchukuo.

It has been built from subscriptions by school-children.

The two dogs were in the service of the late Major Itakura, and were shot with him by Chinese troops during the Japanese attack on Peitaiying.

Medals were conferred on the dogs posthumously by the War Office, which has also set aside a sum of money for supplying biscuits to be placed before the monument.—Reuter.

WHAT DEPRESSION HAS COST AMERICA

UNIVERSITY, (Virginia), (By Mail.)

Losses in wages and income since the start of the depression have totalled more than 50,000 million dollars (about £11,000,000,000 at par).

This is the estimate of the Secretary of Workers Education Bureau of America.—Reuter.

EXPERIENCED USERS KNOW
THAT "ELEPHANT BRAND"
DOUBLE BOILED LINSEED OIL
MADE BY THE ELEPHANT OIL MILL, BOMBAY
IS THE BEST SWADESHI LINSEED OIL
Facts Speak for themselves
THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY
THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
THE MADRAS & SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY
THE NIZAMS STATE RAILWAY
THE BURMAH RAILWAYS
THE BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY
AND
Several large Consuming Departments and Customers in All Parts of India use this Oil for Their Requirements

ELEPHANT BRAND LINSEED OIL
GIVES PAINT THE MAXIMUM COVERING CAPACITY AND IS THEREFORE MORE ECONOMICAL THAN OTHER DELHI OILS WHICH DO NOT POSSESS THIS FEATURE
STOCKS MAY BE HAD AT COMPETITIVE PRICES FROM
All first rate Bombay & upcountry dealers

COTTON PRICES SAGGING

SEPTEMBER BUREAU MAY HOLD A SURPRISE FOR TRADE

Local Sentiment All In One Direction

BOMBAY, Aug. 10.

Over the week values in New York are roughly 60/64 points lower mainly as a result of heavy pre- and post-Bureau liquidation, states Messrs. Langley and Co.

The official crop prediction came as a surprise to the market generally, being, as it was, at least a million bales above the average of private estimates and considerably more than that above our own expectations.

BIG CROP.

The details disclose a reduction of 11094000 acres from the original acreage of 40798000 as published on July 8th leaving 29704000 acres under probable cultivation as on August 1st. The condition was estimated at 74.2 per cent and the yield per acre at 198.4 lbs. Indicating a crop of 12.314,000 bales. The ginnings to August 1st were 171,000 bales indicating an early crop movement, mostly in the Eastern Belt. Official Government comments on the Report state that growing conditions in the East have been particularly favourable and weevils less actvie than usual. Other parts of the Belt are described as less favourable but still above the average. The yield per acre of 198.4 lbs. is roughly 18 per cent higher than the 10-year average and the highest since 1914 with the exception of 211.5 lbs in 1931. The comments go on to state that the indicated amount to be taken out of production under the Leasing Plan is 4.247.000 bales so that had there been no such Plan the indicated crop would have been 16,561,000 bales.

REMARKAELE ACTION.

The action of the New York market on the publication of the estimate was remarkable that after dropping about half a cent the closing was only 27/30 points lower, indicating that the steady pre-Bureau decline had removed most of the speculative long interests and left the market in a much improved technical position.

INFLATIONARY ACTION

Under ordinary conditions such a Bureau Report would have induced heavy speculative selling and values would have broken very sharply, but selling enthusiasm is held in check by the almost universal belief that on any appreciable break from present levels the American Administration will take some action to raise prices once again. Most cables from America draw attention to this and at the moment further inflationary action is suggested as the line likely to be taken.

Apart from such direct action by the President, cotton, on its own merits, appears to us to have lost much of its potential strength if reliance is to be placed on the yield per acre of 198.4 pounds. For with a potential crop of 12¼ millions, ten cents would appear to us an adequate price in comparison with other commodities. Without such action we look for a slow Sagging tendency as the weight of the crop makes itself felt.

SQUARE ACCOUNTS.

That direct action in one form or another will come seems reasonable to assume though it is by no means certain that it will come at the present level of prices. Additionally we think the Government's aim will be best served by withholding such action during this month to ensure the complete destruction of crops from the leased lands. No better incentive to carry out this destruction has arisen than this Bureau Report and once again the September Bureau may hold a surprise for the trade.

ALL FOR MANDI.

In the meantime we prefer square accounts until signs of direct action show themselves.

Locally the market has been weaker than the Home markets, sentiment being all in the one direction. The possibility of further inflationary action in America, while helping dollar values, will do nothing for Broach as a depreciation of the dollar in terms of sterling would be a natural corollary. Additionally the lack of demand persists and this constitutes a depressing factor. The export demand is conspicuous by its almost complete absence and operations are almost entirely confined to jobbers in the forward market and investors in spot. Mills have continued buyers of hand to mouth requirements.

Reports of too much rain are reaching us from the Berars and other parts of the country and generally speaking a good spell of clear weather is needed. On the whole, however, crop accounts are quite satisfactory.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. have issued the folowing report dated July 26th:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £139695939 on the 19th inst. as compared with £189694971 on the previous Wednesday.

During the week the Bank announced purchases of Bar gold to the value of £358180.

In the open market substantial amounts of gold have been available. Purchases have been made for the Continent, but most of the offerings were secured for destinations not disclosed.

The demand for spot gold continued to be keen and, in consequence, the premium over franc parity has been maintained.

Quotations during the week:—

	per fine ounce.
July 20th	124s/6d.
July 21st	124s/1d.
July 22nd	123s/8d.
July 24th	123s/6½d.
July 25th	123s/6d.
July 26th	123s/9½d.
Average	123s/10.17d
	Equivalent value of £ Sterling.
July 20th	13s/7.77d.
July 21st	13s/8.32d.
July 22n d	13s/8.87d.
July 24th	13s/9.04d.
July 25th	13s/9.09d.
July 26th	13s/8.70d.
Average	13s/8.63d.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Gold registered from midday on the 17th inst. to midday on the 24th inst:—

IMPORTS.

	£
Germany	14990
Netherlands	26982
France	1720410
Switzerland	1473308
Iraq	18094
United States of America	72279
British South Africa	1032840
China	270419
British Inda	784326
British Malaya	66801
Hongkong	71920
Australia	268331
New Zealand	287725
New Zealand	21821
Venezuela	11585
Other Countries	21369
	6162200

EXPORTS.

Germany	1638
Netherlands	38900
France	244902
Switzerland	2000
Czechoslovakia	11450
Other countries	1490
	300380

Only a small shipment of gold from India was reported last week, the s.s. "Majola," which sailed from Bombay on the 22nd inst., carrying £83000 consigned to London.

SILVER.

The feature of the week was the announcement that a Silver Agreement had been signed on the 22nd inst., by the World Economic Conference delegates of India, China and Spain, as the most important holders of silver, and Australia, Canada, the United States, Mexico and Peru as principal producers.

No official statement has yet been issued, but from the press reports it is understood that for a period of four years commencing January 1st 1934, the Indian Government, under the agreement, will not sell more than 140000000 fine ounces of silver, based on an average of 35000000 fine ounces a year and the Spanish Government not more than 20000000 fine ounces or an average of 5000000 fine ounces a year, whilst the Chinese Government will not sell silver derived from demonetized coins.

On the other hand Governments of the producing countries mentioned not only undertake not to sell silver, but to buy or otherwise withdraw from the market a total of 35000000 fine ounces each calendar year from the silver mined in their countries.

The agreement, which has yet to be ratified, afforded no strength to the market, for although prices during the week have been subject to rather wide fluctuations, the tendency has been downward. China and India have given support, and there was some speculative enquiry, but buying has been limited. Selling from the Continent has been steady and there has been re-selling by speculators, whilst offerings from New York gave the market an easy tone on most afternoons.

It seems that the large bull position open affords little room at present for further speculative buying and tends rather to retard an advance in prices.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver registered from midday on the 17th inst. to midday on the 24th inst:

IMPORTS.

	£
Soviet Union (Russia)	62000
Germany	24265
United States of America	3807
British India	13400
Australia	8613
Other Countries	334
	112419

EXPORTS.

	£
France	1320
Germany	2441
Aden	3200
British India	1480
Other Countries	5324
	13765

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

(Bar Silver per ounce standard.)

	Cash delivery.
July 20th	18.1/8d.
July 21st	18.1/8d.
July 22nd	17.15/16d.
July 24th	18.5/16d.
July 25th	18.1/16d.
July 26th	17.7/8d.
Average	18.073d
	Two Months' delivery.
July 20th	18.1/4d.
July 21st	18.1/4d.
July 22nd	18.1/16d.
July 24th	18.7/16d.
July 25th	18.3/16d.
July 26th	18d.
Average	18.198d.

IN NEW YORK.

(per ounce .999 fine).

	Cents
July 19th	39.5/8
July 20th	37.7/8
July 21st	35.5/8
July 22nd	36.1/8
July 24th	37.3/4
July 25th	37.1/8

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 20th inst. to the 26th inst. was dolls. 4,82 and the lowest dolls. 4,61.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 22nd inst. consisted of about 126400000 ounces in syce 280000000 dollars and 6380 silver bars, as compared with about 126400000 ounces in syce, 277500000 dollars and 6300 silver bars on the 15th inst.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 11.

Messrs Forbes & Lund, have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from their London agents to-day.

Name of Company	Latest prices. £
Assam Bengal Railway Ord. Stock	71 0 9
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	0 13 0
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 p c Preference	0 9 0
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	86 10 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 14 0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	1 4 3
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 7 0
De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd.	1 2 0
East India Distilleries & S. F. Ord.	1 4 3
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 2 6
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	129 10 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	1 9 3
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 2 6
Indian Iron & Steel 7 1/2 p c Debs.	93 0 0
London & Rhodesian Mining & Land	0 4 9
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	3 9 0
Rangoon Electric Tram. & S. Ord	1 15 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 p c Deb.	76 0 0
Tata Iron & Steel 7 p c Debentures	106 0 0
Tata Power 7 1/2 p c 'B' Debs. 1939/50	108 0 0
Great Western Rly. Ord. Stock	46 0 0
Cables & Wireless 7 1/2 p c Ord. A Stock	30 10 0
Canadian Pacific Rly. Com. Stock	dollar 18.50
Lon. Mid. & Scot. Rly. 4 p c Pref. 1923	36 15 0
San Paulo Coffee 7 1/2 p c (1926)	50 0 0

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Aug 12

British Sailor, Swan, Abadan
Vita, Deme, Busrah
Takliwa, Carter, Durban
Sirsa, Walsh, Moulmein
Delhi, Abenus, Gothenburg
Penrose, Day, Alexandria

DEPARTURES.

Aug 13

Tango Maru, Takunaga, Kobe
Baron Kinnaird, Menzies, Port Said.
City of Hereford, Avery, Karachi.
Trifels, Feldstedt, Karachi

LOADING

Aug 12

Steamer London Maru for Kobe

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Takliwa: The B I S N Company's mail steamer Takliwa, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban, with mails, a general cargo and 386 passengers.

S S British Sailor: The A P O Company's steamer British Sailor arrived in harbour on Saturday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil.

S S Vita: The B I S N Company's steamer Vita, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with mails, a general cargo and 107 passengers.

S S Sirsa: The B S N Company's steamer Sirsa, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Moulmein, with a general cargo and rice.

S S Delhi: The L Edward Ltd steamer Delhi, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Gothenburg, with a general cargo.

S S Penrose: The Messrs. Strauss and Company's steamer Penrose, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Alexandria, with ballast.

S S Baron Kinnaird: The Messrs. Luis Drefuse Company's steamer Baron Kinnaird sailed yesterday for Port Said, with a general cargo.

S S Tango Maru: The N Y K steamer Tango Maru sailed yesterday for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of Hereford: The K N Company's steamer City of Hereford, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Trifels: The L Edward Ltd steamer Trifels, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS

August 12

S S Tarantia for Liverpool: 30 bales wool raw B Harbham; 160 bales cotton thread waste M Mafatlal and Co.

For Manchester: 100 bales cotton raw Textile Waste Co.

S S City of Rangoon for Liverpool: 168 bales wool raw B Harbham; 572 bags myrabollams P Mathradas and Co; 125 bales cotton raw B Mavji and Co.

For Manchester: 120 bags gum ghatter N Moolji and Co.

For Barcelona: 25 bales cotton raw B Mavji and Co.

S S Kekwickhall for Antwerp: 100 bales hemp D Anandji; 50 bales hemp B Premji and Co.

S S Trifels for Hamburg: 23 bales cotton fly Chimanlal and Sons.

For Hongkong: 32 bags apricots A Abdulla and Sons; 75 bags gum bysabole A Abdulla and Sons.

S S Baron Vinnard for Port Said: 1198 bags linseed L Dreyfus and Co.

IMPORTS

Aug 12

S S Nawab Agents T Morrison and Co from Probolingo: 11546 bags sugar; 48 betelnuts.

From Sourbaya: 85 cases salmon; 2510 bags sugar.

From Chirabon: 16 drums alcohol.

From Pekalongar: 3514 bags sugar.

S S Tarantia Agents G Trading Co from Swansea: 1480 bundles copper shirts; 1384 bundles tin plates; 1813 bundles galvd sheets; 1003 bundles steel hoops; 60 drms paint.

From Glasgow: 20 bales cottons; 205 cases cotton sewing thread on reels; 60 cases gunnies; 300 bales newspapers; 535 cases whisky; 492 cases ale; 69 cases wine; 1104 cases beer; 74 cases tyres; 437 cases stoneware jars; 300 loose cisterns; 500 cases fire bricks; 1353 packages structure iron work; 38 cases values; 45 cases nails; 317 bundles sheets.

From Liverpool: 200 bales newspapers; 300 bales cottons; 30 bales cotton yarn; 56 bales wool tops; 100 bales silk yarn; 110 cases cycle rims; 121 drums lub. grease; 500 drums paint; 30 drums dyes; 88 drums lub oil; 535 drums 60 kegs 100 cases chemicals; 1010 bags chemicals; 711 cases beer; 100 kegs leadware; 158 cases tiles; 92 cases e'ware; 75 cases boot protectors; 47 cases nails; 98 cases leather scrap; 50 cases whisky; 151 cases bundles steel; 400 bundles steel keys; 375 bundles steel sheets; 37 bundles hoops; 164 bundles steel bars; 149 bundles cement sheets; 127 cases oil cloth; 430 cases tyres and covers; 61 bags stearme; 400 cases machinery.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, August 11.

Our Sugar Market ruled quiet throughout the week under review with downward tendency. Demand for Spot Sugar was on a moderate scale. On the whole, Ready prices as well as Forward prices declined by about an anna per cwt. It is reported that during the week the prominent Japanese Importer sold about 1,500 tons Java Sugar August/October shipments at about Rs. 5|0|9 per cwt. for Bedi Bunder. Besides this a fair quantity of Java Sugar was transferred from ex-S.S. Nawab and sold by the prominent dealers for Malabar Coast. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were:—

Java Ready Rs. 14|12|3 and Rs. 14|11.

July Rs. 4|14|9 and Rs. 4|13|6.

August Rs. 5 and Rs. 4-15|6.

September Rs. 5|1 and Rs. 5.

Oct|Decr. Rs. 5|2 and Rs. 5|1.

African Ready Rs. 14|12 and Rs. 14|10|9.

Britania Rs. 16|4 and Rs. 16|3.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Java remains unchanged at F. 5-3|4 for old crop and F. 6 for new crop. New York prices declined by about one point in all positions and London raw sugar prices also declined by about 1|2 to 1d. per cwt. during the week.

CALCUTTA & KARACHI.

During the week Calcutta market is reported to be steady and Karachi is reported to be quiet, demand being on a limited scale.

ARRIVALS.

During the week s.s. Himalaya s.s. Nawab and s. s. India arrived with about 3,400; 16,000 and 25,000 bags of Javas respectively. S.s. Takliva and s.s. Pasha are expected to arrive on about the 12th August and 20th August with about 14,000 of Mozambique and 19,000 bags of Java respectively.

OFFTAKE AND STOCKS.

Offtake during the week is estimated at about 30,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 90,000 bags.

The following are quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 14|10|9 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 4|15|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. India Rs. 4|13|9 per cwt. F.B.H.
S. S. Pasha Rs. 4|15 per cwt. F.B.H.
SHIPMENT:—
July Rs. 4|13|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
August Rs. 4|15|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Septr. Rs. 5|0|3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Oct|Decr. Rs. 5|1 per cwt. F.B.H.
AFRICAN SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 14|11 per cwt.
BRITANIA SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 16|3 per cwt.
NARKATTAGANJ:—
Birla Swadeshi Rs. 23|6 per six maunds.
TONE:—Quiet.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 4th August 1933:

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,20,00,000
Pubic Deposits	7,08,09,000
Other Deposits	73,94,59,000
Sundries	96,62,000
Total Rupees	92,81,80 000

ASSETS

Government Securities	41,55,91,000
Other authorised securities under the Act	91,58,000
Loans	3,29,73,000
Cash Credits	16,78,91,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	1,98,10,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	24,37,000
Dead Stock	2,57,43,000
Sundries	39,32,000
Balances with other Banks	17,45,000
	67,92,80,000
Cash	24,89,00,000
Total Rupees	92,81,80,000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£847.0
Advances and Investments in London	£850,700
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£134,000
Percentage	30.35
Bank Rate	3-1/2 per cent

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	Rs. 1,82,63,000 Dec.
Other Deposits	Rs 4,26,000 Dec.

ASSETS

Bank's Investments	Rs. 1,27,93,000 Inc.
Loans	Rs 2,90,000 Dec.
Cash Credits	Rs. 9,11,000 Dec.
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Rs. 17,33,000 Dec.
Cash	Rs. 2,86,70,000 Dec.
Percentage	30.35

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YRRK COTTON

New York, Aug. 12.

October 1933	9.32
December 1933	9.51
January 1934	9.56
March 1934	9.70
May 1934	9.83
Middling Spot	8.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Aug 12

October	9.25
December	9.46
Middling Spot	9.20

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Aug. 12.

Day's receipts at all U.S. ports 12,000 bales.

Day's exports to great Britain 8000 bales.

Day's exports to the Continent 23000 bales.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGEES

New York, Aug. 12.

Market—closed.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

10-10 a.m. To-day's quotations closing

Liverpool, Aug. 12.

August 1933		5.42
September	1933	5.41
October 1933	5.49	5.43
November 1933		5.44
December 1933		5.47
January 1934	5.55	5.49
February 1934		5.50
March 1934		5.52
April 1934		5.54
May 1934		5.56
June 1934		5.57
July 1934		5.53
August 1934		5.59
Middling spot		5.65

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 12.

Sakellaridis—	
October	7.37
November	7.43
January	7.52
March	7.60
May	7.60
June	7.76
F G F Spot	7.69

INDAN COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 12.

BROACH—	
Ffully good (good staple)	4.65
Fine (good staple)	4.80
Superfine (good staple)	4.95
OOMRA—	
Good (No. 1 staple)	4.74
Fine (No. 1 staple)	4.89
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.04
BENGAL—	
Good	3.63
Fine	3.73
Superfine	3.83
SCINDE—	
Good	3.73
Fine	3.83
Superfine	3.93

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 12.

Silver:—Market closed steady.

Spot	17-7/8
Forward	18

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 12.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-4-8-1/2.

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES.

London, Aug. 12.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate. 0-7/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 0-11/16 per cennt.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 12.

T. T. London on:—	
Berlin	13.88
Amsterdam	8.20
Brussels	23.71-1/2
Madrid	39.62-1/2
Milan	63.00
Berne	17.12-1/2
Paris	84.53
Prague	111.68
T. T. London on New York	4.48-3/8

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 12.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe. Parcels. Aug./Sept. sellers 24.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, Aug./Sept. sellers 23/9.

Wheat, South Acstralian, Parcels. Aug./Sept. sellers 27/3.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 12.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch standard No. 25:—

C & F Calcutta, per cwt., Aug./Sept. sellers 7/10-1/2.

C & F Bombay, per cwt., Aug./Sept. sellers 7/10-1/2.

C & F Karachi per cwt., Aug./Sept. sellers 7/10-1/2.

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Aug. 12.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 8.

SEEDS

London, Aug. 12.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sept. sellers £10-11-3.

Rapessed Toria, Hull-Continent, per ton, Aug./Sept. sellers £10-11-3.

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 12.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) per ton, Aug./Sept. sellers £11-13-9.

Linseed Lalata c.i.f. Hull, per ton, Aug./Sept. sellers £11-0-0.

Linseed Bombay, (London) per ton, Aug./Sept. sellers £12-0-0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Aug. 12.

Linseed Oil naked London, per cwt., Aug. sellers 20/4-1/2.

Linseed Oil naked London, per cwt., Jan./Apl. sellers 21/4-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Aug. 12.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed lbs. spot, closed.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS ASSOCIATION

Current Quotations of local-made piece-goods and yarns.

Bombay, Aug. 11.

PIECE-GOODS

	Rs. a. p. per lb.
Grey Unbleached—	
Longcloth (S. quality)	0 10 9
Longcloth (Standard quality)	0 10 6
Shirtings	0 10 0
Dhoties (upto 1" nakhi border)	0 10 6
Drills	0 8 6
T. Cloths	0 10 0
Domestics	0 9 9
Domestics	0 10 3
Salita	0 10 0
Chadars	0 10 0
White Bleached—	per piece.
Longcloth	not quoted
Striped Shirting	3 1 6
Twills	not quoted
Dyed Goods—	
Dyed Longcloth (black)	not quoted
Dyed Longcloth (napthol red)	not quoted
Fancy Goods—	
Susi, Grey Weft	1 13 0
Susi Check	not quoted
Sholapur Coating	6 8 0
Sholapur Coating	5 8 0
Striped Drils	2 13 0
Kashmere Cloth	2 12 0
	per dozen.
Towels	not quoted
Yarn.—	per lb.
4s Bump (nominal	not quoted
6½s All Waste	not quoted
8½s	0 5 0
10½s	0 5 6
12½s	0 5 9
16s	0 7 0
20s	0 7 9
24s	0 9 3
32s	0 10 0
40s	0 12 0

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.

	Season to Date.	This Week.	CORRESPONDING. Season 1932/33.	Week 1932.	
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	200	139	131	96	Bales.
Forwarded to American Mills including Canada and other America, (excluding linters)	154	102	72	48	„
Exports from U. S. Ports	196	102	158	99	„
Of which to Japan	50	36	19	15	„
Of which to China	5	—	22	12	„
Of which to Great Britain	17	8	21	9	„
Of which to Germany	39	10	19	9	„
Stock at New York	—	142	—	204	„
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	2,965	—	3,344	„
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	1,151	—	1,213	„
World's Visible Supply	—	8,126	—	8,472	„
Of which American Cotton	—	6,378	—	6,667	„
Forwarded to the World's Mills (excluding linters)	366	237	267	118	„
Receipts at U. S. Ports	111	78	111	76	„

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

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has a net work of agencies throughout the country.
J7

REGD. NO. B. 1063

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1933

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.
J8

When Gandhiji Fasted In Johannesburg

Hard Schooling In Practical Affairs Of Life Received There Enabled Him To Play So Prodigious Part Later In World

(By Arnold Black in "Rand Daily News", Johannesburg.)

It is interesting to learn that Gandhi began the practice of fasting in Johannesburg. Some 25 years ago, indeed, he frequently did this kind of penance in our own city.

So great has become the fame of this leader of 350,000,000 Orientals that it is perhaps difficult for the present generation to realise that he was at one time an ordinary Rand attorney, with an office at the corner of Rissik and Fox Streets on the ground floor of a building now demolished, and a home, first at Belgravia, and, later, on Mr. Hermann Kallenbach's farm "Tolstoy", not far from Lawley. Incidentally, Tolstoy himself acquiesced in the naminng of the farm after himself.

For nearly twenty years Gandhi played his part—which was in the nature of a fight for a more liberal recognition of Indian rights in South Africa—but the colour bar was stronger then even than it is now, and in many quarters he was deemed an agitator and nothing more.

Whatever we may feel about Gandhi's campaign for the removal of disabilities imposed on the local Indians, few will doubt that it was the hard schooling in the practical affairs of life he received in Johannesburg that enabled him to play so prodigious a part later on in the world.

Nobody in South Africa knew him better then than his old friend, Mr. Kallenbach, with whom he long shared quarters and with whom he worked in the political field. And it was this friend who told me the secret of his recent fast.

ILL-WILL TO NO MAN.

"The Mahatma", said Mr. Kallenbach, "does not owe any man, not even his apparent enemies, ill-will. He fasts in order to purify himself and to punish 'himself' for not having sufficient spiritual power over his friends to influence them to do what 'he' regards as right."

From the same source I learnt something about his fasts at the beginning of the present century. It seems that the Mahatma always, even from the beginning of his career, regarded fasting as the best means of securing absolute control over the body, of ensuring good health, of subduing the passions, and of gathering mental energy.

It was by natural and easy stages, during his well-remembered passive resistance campaign in South Africa, that he came to abstain from food for considerable periods. He gradually adopted the habit of eating only one meal daily and that a light one. He often fasted, when in practice as an attorney, for an occasional week-end. Later he would go without food for as long as a fortnight.

The only thing he took on these occasions was water—sometimes with salt and sometimes without. On one notable occasion he fasted for two weeks because the wife of a friend told him untrutth.

Another time he and Mr. Kallenbach, as a test, religiously observed the Moslem month of penance, Ramadan, when food may not be taken before nightfall. Every new moon Gandhi would regularly carry out a fast.

THOUGHT FRUSTRATES AN ATTACK.

To the Western mind these practices and preoccupations may be hard to understand, but they at least suggest altruism and deep sincerity. One cannot but admire the way in which the Mahatma behaved when sitting in his office one day. He was attacked by a countryman who intended to his throat. It is claimed that merely by the exercise of the power of his thought Gandhi caused the would-be assassin to hold back, to bow down, drop his knife, and beg for forgiveness. Gandhi, never raised a finger, and sent him on his way.

Something similar happened once on Von Brandis Square, where an Indian who disliked the leader's policy tried to kill him with a blow from a steel jumper. Gandhi was only saved by the casual arrival of Dr. Doke. He never bore his assailant ill-will.

This strange man was one of our ablest and most prosperous attorneys. Originally, indeed, he qualified for the bar, and it is not generally known that a few years ago, following supposedly seditious activities in England, he was formally "disbarred" by the London Inns of Court.

His income on the Rand at one time was £600 a month, yet he gave it all up without the slightest hesitation when his patriotic duty seemed to render it necessary. Leading Johannesburg counsel always maintained a strong regard for him. Incidentally, he repeatedly threw up briefs in respect of cases which he deemed morally unjustifiable.

TOLSTOY AND SOUTH AFRICA.

One of Gandhi's little-known activities in Johannesburg was that of financing a vegetarian restaurant, first in Eloff Street and then in Rissik Street. In those distant days he foretold the present world crisis following the excessive use of machinery. He wanted Mr. Kallenbach to destroy his motor car as a protest.

Through Gandhi Leo Tolstoy became fairly conversant with our local affairs, and he kept up a remarkable correspondence on South Africa matters with the Mahatma while the latter lived in Johannesburg. It was he who wrote the remarkable words: "And so your activity in the Transvaal, as it seems to us, at the end of the earth, is the most essential work, the most important of all the work now being done in the world, in which not only the nations of the Christian, but of all the world, will take a part."

Let us remember that the man of whom this was said lived in Johannesburg, was an unwelcome visitor to certain restaurants, and suffered indignity on South African trains. And yet he liked the city—as indeed he still does. Occasionally his mind strays back from his strange Oriental existence to those distant days on the Witwatersrand. For the Mahatma still corresponds with some of his old South African friends.—Johannesburg.

WANTED: "A BIRD MAN"

£330 Prize Offered

COLOGNE (By Mail.)

A prize of £330 is being offered to the inventor of the first "human flier" by aeronautical interests at Frankfort-on-Main. The intention is to encourage inventors to construct a glider with an elastic type of wings which can be successfully operated—presumably in a bird-like manner—by hand.

Herr Kronfeld, the well-known Austrian glider pilot, is evidently of the opinion that the invention of such a glider is possible. He says that it is not to be expected that the wing propelled machine will be suitable for long distance flights, but he appears to think that it will become an accessory in the realm of athletic sports. Herr Kronfeld speaks of the possible invention as a "body-sport aeroplane." He suggests that races with these machines will shortly be a familiar sight at athletic sports meetings.—Reuter.

"HORRORS" OF VERSAILLES

New Map Points Out Germany's Dishonour By Shameful Treaty

BERLIN, (By Mail).

A map of Germany showing graphically the "Horrors" of the Treaty of Versailles has just been published and is to be hung on the wall of class-rooms in schools.

The map shows in various colours;

The lost territories;
The Plebiscite areas;
The occupied Rhine and Ruhr region;
The demilitarised Rhine Zone;
The destroyed German fortresses;

The number of German minorities in the various countries of Europe and the comparative military and naval strength of the countries by which defenceless Germany is surrounded.

The papers in referring to this new map point out that "German's dishonour by the shamful treaty of Versailles is claerly shown; the crying injustice of German disarmament and the armaments of the others in their incredible extent is seen at the first glance.—Reuter.

REPORT UNCONFIRMED

INNSBRUCK, Aug. 12.

No confirmation is obtainable of the German report that the Governor of Wuerttemberg was fired on by the Austrian Heimwehr when he accidentally crossed the frontier but a serious clash is reported near Klobenstein on the Austro-Bavarian frontier where a party of Bavarians crossed the frontier and fired on three Austrian gendarmes who were resting off duty.

When the Austrians returned fire, the Bavarians retreated and it is believed some of the latter were wounded.

Later the Bavarians again fired on the Austrian gendarmes guarding the ammunition dump but nobody was wounded.—Reuter

MRS. ROOSEVELT AS FAIRY GODMOTHER

WASHINGTON, (By Mail).

Mrs. Roosevelt is about to become "fairy godmother" to all unhappy lovers. She will soon invite the 126,000,000 people of the United States to tell her their troubles.

Mrs. Roosevelt is going to run the letter department of a [illegible] that a good many of the letters will be from lovers wanting advice.

Already the personal correspondance of the President's wife is enormous.

In addition to her Secretary, Mrs. Roosevelt has two or three girls to open or sort her mails, when it deals with personal letters urgent requests, appeals and so forth.

Then Mrs. Roosevelt herself takes it up in order of its importance. Nobody is allowed to compose a letter for Mrs. Roosevelt. If it bears her name that means not only that she signed it, but she dictated or wrote it.—Reuter.

160,000 DIVORCES IN 1932

New Low Record In American Marriages

WASHINGTON, (By Mail.)

A new low record in marriages was registered in America in the "hard times" year of 1932, according to a statement issued by the Census Bureau.

For the first time in 21 years, the number of American marriages in 1932 fell below the million marks, with only 981,759. Annual marriage statistics date back to 1837 and in all that time the rate per thousand of population has never fallen so low.

The divorce rate, which was on the upward climb from 187 until the stock market crash of 1929, also has fallen since then. There were 160,329 divorces granted in the United States in 1932 as compared to 183,644 in 1931.

For the whole country there were 6.1 marriages to each divorce in 1932, as against 5.8 in 1931.—Reuter.

WORLD JEWISH FEDERATION

New Organisation With H. Q. In London To Be Formed

AMSTERDAM, (By Mail).

It was decided at the Jewish Conference here to-day to set up a permanent Bureau known as the "World Jewish Economic Federation" with provincial headquarters in London.

Lord Melchett is being asked to become one of the two honorary presidents of the central committee, which is to consist of from 11 to 15 members.

Mr. Samuel Untermeyer, Honorary President of the American Committee for the defence of Jewish rights, is to be the other. Five vice-presidents were chosen from different countries, including Dr. Corainik, of New York.

National sections are to be formed in various countries which will nominate representatives to take part in a general assembly in London on October next.—Reuter.

CHURCH BUILT WITH PEPPER!

BUDAPEST, (By Mail).

A church is being built with pepper at Hodgosan on the Hungarian Yogoslav frontier.

The village wanted a new church badly.

Once it could have raised the money without difficulty for it supplied all Europe with paprika (the dried and ripened fruit of the pepper), but its trade has been badly hit by the depression.

So packets of paprika were sent broadcast, and the recipients "paid" for them by gifts of money, poultry, wool, bricks or cement.

The church will soon be completed.—Reuter.

JUVENILE SMOKER

How He Got First Taste Of Cigar

WEST PATERSON, New Jersey. (By Mail).

Little Sonny Normand, who is not quite two, can be seen any day toddling about in the back yard of his home.

Between his baby lips is a cigar, and he is puffing hard—obviously enjoying it. Sometimes he smokes a pipe.

Sonny's parents say that he first took up smoking when sitting on his father's laps. He grabbed a cigar which his father was smoking and cried until his father let him have a puff.

That will cure him, his father thought. Instead, the baby at once acquired a taste for tobacco.

Sometimes Sonny goes for a ride in his perambulator, smoking happily. Large crowds collect to watch him.

The general impression among doctors seems to be that smoking does not hurt children much.

Dr. Margaret Mead, ethnologist of the American Museum of Natural History says that all the children, from the age of two upwards, smoked in the Admirality Islands, south of the Philippines.

She added that they seemed brighter and nimbler than American children.—Reuter.

64 YEARS IN SAME FACTORY!

Old Lady Of 84 Receives Legion Of Honour

PARIS, (By Mail.)

Sixty years in the same factory is the record held by Mlle. Adolphine Sy, an old lady of 84, who has just received the Legion of Honour as a reward for her long services.

The cross was pinned to her black working frock by a member of the Council General of the Pas de Calais, as Mlle Sy is an inhabitant of Frevent, near Boulogne sur Mer.

A fete was held in the little town to celebrate the occasion, and Mlle. Sy was one of the merriest present.—Reuter.

PATAUDI'S NEW RECORD

Scores 222 For Worcestershire In County Cricket

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Gloucestershire Vs. Leicestershire at Cheltenham (College Ground): Gloucester 278 (Seabrook 110, Neale 62 not out, Smith six for 86). Leicester 75 for three (Berry 53 not out).

Derbyshire Vs. Yorkshire at Chesterfield: Derby 245 (Townsend 81). Yorkshire 55 for two.

Lancashire Vs. Hampshire at Manchester: Lancashire 294 for nine (Watson 94 Hopwood 58).

Warwickshire Vs. Glamorgan at Birmingham: Warwick 276 (Paine 79, Mercer five for 73) Glamorgan four for no loss.

Somerset Vs. Worcester at Weston-Super-Mare: Worcester 357 for four (Fiddian Green 52 Pataudi 222).

Nottinghamshire Vs. Middlesex at Nottingham: Middlesex 318 for seven. (Hendren 79, Tindall 81 not out).

Sussex Vs. Kent at Hastings: Kent 230 (Valentine 103, J. Cornford four for 32, Wensley six for 101). Sussex 105 for seven.

Northamptonshire Vs. Surrey at Northampton: Northants 238 (Knight 50, Watts four for 61, Fender four for 86). Surrey 155 for four (McMurray 62 not out). —Reuter's Special.

Valentine was the saviour of his side. He drove well and once he drove Wensley over the sightscreen into the street. His individual 50 took him an hour to score and his last 53 runs were scored in 50 minutes.

No less than four sixes and ten boundaries were included in his score. Seabrook started on the defensive but opened out after lunch. He gave chance at 36. While he took 85 minutes to reach his 50 he was able to score his 110 in two hours and 25 minutes.

It was a remarkable performance of his, to-day since he was out of cricket all through last year. Thirty runs of his came through sixes and 28 through boundaries.

PATAUDI'S FAULTLESS INNINGS.

The Nawab of Pataudi who scored a double century was missed at the wicket when he had scored only sven. Green was missed at shortleg when 16 The pair added 116 runs in 105 minutes for the second wicket. But for that chance at seven Pataudi played a faultless innings full of brilliance and hoisted his century after batting for two and half hours. Two hundred he reached after he had been at the crease for 280 minutes. Fourteen fours were included in his first hundred and fifteen in the second.

NAWAB'S NEW RECORD.

With Bull who collected 45 Pataudi added 151 in 125 minutes for the fourth wicket. He executed his latecuts and legglides with graceful ease.

Pataudi created a new Worcestershire record of scoring double centuries successively and achieving the feat thrice in one season.

In all he hit 30 boundaries during the innings which lasted ten minutes under five hours.—Reuter.

WAR MEMORIAL FOR JAILED MAN!

BUDAPEST, (By Mail).

When Andreas Somogyi returned to his native village of Barand after 18 years imprisonment in Manchuria he found;

He had been declared dead.

His name was on the village war memorial.

His wife had been remarried 10 years.

His son had vanished.

And nobody would give him work.—Reuter.

LESS SERIOUS CRIME IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, (By Mail.)

Serious crimes committed in New York City during the first six months of this year showed a decrease from those in the first six months of last year.

Police headquarters announce that murders and homicides dropped from 226 to 184. Felonious assaults have declined from 550 to 501, and grand larceny cases from 2,821 to 1,822.

The new Commissioner of Police attributes the general decline to added alertness of patrolmen and increased efficiency of the wireless patrol system.—Reuter.

SERVICES FOR STATE & NOT "VICE VERSA"

Country's Interests Must Prevail Where Their Own "Privileges" Come into Conflict With Them, Says Maharashtra Chamber

The following is a statement of views of the Committee of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce on the evidence given by the European and Civil Service Associations before the joint Parliamentary Committee:—

The Committee of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce consider it necessary, in view of what the Spokesmen of the two Civil Service Associations, the European Association and the Indian (Imperial) Police Association have stated before the Joint Select Committee, to observe as under:—

They think that, two well-recognised principles ought to be kept in view, if the new constitution is to work fairly well. The first is that, it must be understood that, the natural and legitimate position is that, the Services exist for the State or the Community and not vice-versa. Therefore the interests of the Country, which they serve, must prevail, where their own so-called privileges come into conflict with them.

CIVILIANS' DUTY.

The second is that, the Civil Service, for example, which has in this country till now, both shaped the policy as well as actually administered it and has wielded great power, will have to play quite a different role under the new regime. It will be the same as that of the members of this Service in Great Britain i.e. it will have no responsibility for shaping policy. The duty of the members of the Civil Service will be mainly to carry on the administration and to give information to the Ministers and to state their own views when sought.

If the Civil Service has not yet seen this, and this is the impression conveyed by what its Spokesmen have said before the Joint Committee, the sooner it does the better. Ministers' responsibility is inconsistant with the kind of power, the Civil Service has known and enjoyed so far and if this responsibility of the Ministers is to be actual and real and not merely formal, the limitations on that must be no more than what they are in Great Britain.

"BIRDS OF PASSAGE."

The Committee believe that, even under the new constitution the Civil Service, as the repositary of administrative experience, will be able to exercise a healthy influence, as it does in other countries, when any new policy is being framed by the Ministers who in the very nature of things are 'birds of passage' under a parliamentary system of Government, to use the expression of an eminent writer on Politics. But the fact remains that the Civil Service will not then be the masters they are now and they must be prepared to accept the new situation with good grace.

ABSURD.

To try to maintain, for example, that the members of the Civil Service should be entitled to the emoluments of certain posts such as those of the Divisional Commissioners, even if these are abolished is claiming something which is absurd. If anything such an attitude of mind shows, that the necessary realisation of the coming change has not yet come to the members of this Service!

EMOLUMENTS' SAFE.

The security of pays and pensions etc. of those in the employ of the State will be there and there need be no anxiety about that, on the part of those who have certainly given their best to the service of the Country. But the question of their emoluments atleast hereafter, the Committee like to observe in passing, is an open question and the same will have to be examined afresh and a fair and reasonable solution found with due regard to the Country's ability to pay. It certainly cannot continue to pay these services on the scales hitherto prevailing.

AMERICAN LESSON.

It will be agreed by all, that the results of the American 'Spoils System' stand more as a warning than as an example for other countries, who have much to learn from the British experience. The Country is certaialy interested in the permanency, integrity and efficiency of the Services in its own interest and in the very nature of things, there can be ordinarily no interference from the Ministers in the day-to-day working of the departments by the Services as is feared in certain quarters.

MINISTERS SHOULD BE FREE.

But this does not mean that, the Ministers should be handicapped by any restrictions in laying down any new policy that may be demanded in the interest of the Province or the Country. The Committee feel that the transfer of responsibility in the Provinces cannot be real unless "Law and Order" together with the contral over Police are fully transfered to popular control without any restrictions whatsoever. The Country is interested in keeping the morale of the Police force and also in keeping it free from political interference. This, the Committee consider, will be better achieved by giving the Ministers control over them.

"SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITIES."

Lastly, the Committee think, that Governor's "Special responsibilities" do constitute a deduction from the Ministers' responsibility in the Provinces. The Committee, however concur that, such a deduction is necessary to a certain extent, in that the Governor is required to carry out the orders of the Governor-General who is responsible in respect of "prevention of grave menace to the peace and tranquility of India or any part thereof", even when these orders conflict with the advice tendered by his cabinet. Still they believe, that subject to this "Law and Order" and "Police" should be fully transferred and the Minister concerned trusted to maintain the same under normal circumstances.

"FOOD FOR ALL"

Budapest "Stomach Party's" Slogan

BUDAPEST, (By Mail).

The latest political cry here is —Stomachracy.

A new political party has been formed for the municipal election at Kispest, a suburb of this city, called the "Stomach Party."

This party intends to make the problem of food distribution the principal feature of its election programme. It feels certain that such slogans as "food for all" will have a popular appeal.—Reuter.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Altered Conditions Only Temporary

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 12.

In the Money Market owing to calling in of funds by certain banks and demand in connection into the recent new issues some borrowers paid for the fist time for a considerable while up to one per cent.

The altered conditions are only temporary

The Government is placing Treasury Bills around last week's low record of five shillings and five pence per cent.

Wheat to-day has fallen in sympathy with America, otherwise it is featureless.

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